

## REVIEW

### 1. Cách nhận biết từ loại:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- good (a)	well (adv): giỏi, tốt
- late (a)	late / lately (adv): trễ, chậm
- ill (a)	ill (adv): xấu, tồi, kém
- fast (a)	fast (adv): nhanh
- hard (a)	hard (adv): tích cực, vất vả, chăm chỉ
	<b>hardly (adv): hầu như không</b>

**2. Chức năng của một số từ loại:**

**a. Danh từ (Noun)**

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

**b. Tính từ (Adj)**

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

**c. Trạng từ (Adv)**

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

## UNIT 1: HOME LIFE

### VOCABULARY

- night shift:	.....
- biology ( ):	.....
- biologist ( ):	.....
- biological ( ):	.....
- join hands: work together	cùng làm việc, chung sức, cùng nhau
- <b>(be) willing to + V1:</b>	sẵn lòng làm việc gì
- household chores:	.....
- <b>run the household:</b>	trông nom gia đình
- make sure	chắc chắn
- rush (v)	.....
- responsibility ( ):	.....
- responsible (a):	.....
- <b>take the responsibility for + V-ing:</b>	nhận trách nhiệm
- pressure (n):	.....
- (be) under pressure:	dưới sức ép, áp lực
- <b>take out</b> = remove:	.....
<i>Ex: My responsibility is to wash the dishes and take out the garbage.</i>	
- mischievous ( ):	.....
- mischief (n):	.....
- <b>give someone a hand</b> = help someone:	.....
- obedient (a) ≠ disobedient (a):	.....
- obedience (n):	.....
- obey ( ):	.....
- close – knit:	quan hệ khăng khít, đoàn kết chặt chẽ
- <b>supportive of</b>	.....
- frankly (adv):	cởi mở, bộc trực, thẳng thắn
- frank (a):	.....
- <b>make a decision:</b>	.....
- solve (v):	.....
- solution ( ):	.....
- secure (a):	.....
- ..... (n):	sự an toàn
- <b>(be) crowded with</b>	đông đúc
- well – behaved (a):	.....
- confidence (n):	sự tự tin, sự tin tưởng,



<p><b>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE</b> (HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)</p> <p>S + ----- - S + ----- - ----- - ----- -</p>	<p>- hành động đang diễn ra vào lúc nói. - dự định sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai gần. - hành động có tính chất tạm thời.  - hai hành động xảy ra song song kéo dài ở hiện tại</p>	<p>----- -- - Look! - Listen! - Be quiet! - Keep silent! <b>Note:</b> một số động từ thường không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: <i>like, dislike, hate, love, want, prefer, admire, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, belong, have (có), taste, smell, ....</i></p>	<p>- We <u>learnin</u> English - Sh <u>leaving</u> Hue week. - She u goes school bike today <u>walkin</u> - I <u>watchin</u> when sister <u>cookin</u></p>
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<p><b>PRESENT PERFECT</b>  <b>HIỆN TẠI HOÀN</b>  <b>THÀNH)</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>/ Have + S + P.P?</b></p>	<p>- hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai.</p> <p>- hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ không rõ thời gian.</p> <p>- hành động vừa mới xảy ra.</p>	<p>----- (gần đây)</p> <p>----- (cho tới bây giờ)</p> <p>- already, ever, never, just, yet, for, since.</p> <p>- how long ...</p> <p>- this is the first time/second time...</p> <p>- many times / several times</p>	<p>- I <b>have worked</b> here for ten years</p> <p>- I <b>have visited</b> Dalat many times</p> <p>- She <b>has written</b> a letter.</p>
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<p><b>PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</b> (HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN) S + has / have + been + V-ing S + ----- -----</p>	<p>- nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai</p>	<p>- for + khoảng th/g + now - for, since, ...</p>	<p>- I have been working for ten years now.</p>
<p><b>SIMPLE PAST (QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)</b> S + V2 / V-ed S + didn't + V1 Did + S + V1 ....?</p>	<p>- hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. - kể lại một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tục trong quá khứ. - một thói quen trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- yesterday, last week, last month, ... ago, in 1990, in the past, ... - It's time ... / It's high time ... (đã đến lúc)</p>	<p>- She was born in London 10 years ago. - The man who came to the door, unlocked the door, entered the room, went to the bed and lay on it. - When the students were sitting in the classroom, they often watched TV on a piece of paper every weekend.</p>

<p><b>ST PROGRESSIVE (Á KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN)</b></p> <p><b>was / were + V-ing</b></p> <p><b>was / were + not + V-ing</b></p> <p><b>is / are + V-ing</b></p> <p><b>was / were + S + V-ing</b></p>	<p>- hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ</p> <p>- hai hành động cùng xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ</p> <p>- nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của hành động diễn ra trong suốt một khoảng thời gian được xác định trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- at that time, at (9 o'clock) last night, at this time (last week), in the summer, during the summer, all day, all week, all month, ...</p>	<p>- He <b>was doing</b> his homework at 8 o'clock last night.</p> <p>- The children <b>were playing</b> football while their mother <b>was cooking</b> the meal.</p> <p>- We <b>were watching</b> TV all the evening last Sunday.</p>
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<p><b>PAST PERFECT (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)</b></p> <p><b>S + had + P.P</b></p> <p><b>S + hadn't + P.P</b></p> <p><b>Had + S + P.P ...?</b></p>	<p>- hành động xảy ra trước hành động khác hoặc trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ</p> <p>- hành động lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trước một hành động hoặc một thời điểm trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- already, ever, never, before, by, by the time, after, until, when, ....</p>	<p>- When arrived party, t <b>had al</b> <b>left.</b></p> <p>- I <b>had</b> <b>comple</b> the Eng course 1998.</p> <p>- He <b>ha</b> <b>read th</b> book m times b he gave you.</p>
<p><b>PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN)</b></p> <p><b>S + had + been + V-ing</b></p> <p><b>S + hadn't + been + V-ing</b></p> <p><b>Had + S + been + V-ing</b> <b>?</b></p>	<p>- nhân mạnh tính liên tục của một hành động cho đến khi một hành động khác trong quá khứ xảy ra</p>	<p>- while, when, for, since, ....</p>	<p>- When arrived <b>been w</b> for two hours.</p> <p>- It was p.m. He <b>been</b> <b>workin</b> since 8</p>

<p><b>IMPLE FUTURE (ƯỚNG LẠI ĐƠN)</b></p> <p><b>will / shall + V1</b></p> <p><b>will / shall + not + V1</b> <b>won't / shan't + V1)</b></p> <p><b>I / Shall + S + V1 ...?</b></p>	<p>- hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai</p> <p>- một quyết định được đưa ra vào lúc nói</p> <p>- một đề nghị hoặc lời hứa</p> <p>- một lời đe dọa</p>	<p>- tomorrow, next, in 2012, ....</p> <p>- I think / guess</p> <p>- I am sure / I am not sure</p>	<p>- He <b>will come back</b> tomorrow.</p> <p>- The phone is ringing. I <b>will answer</b> it.</p> <p>- I promise. <b>won't tell</b> anyone about your plan.</p> <p>- I <b>will tell</b> your mother if you do that again.</p>
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cách dùng của **Be going to + V1**

để tả một dự định đã được sắp đặt trước

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

để tả một dự đoán có căn cứ

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Example 1: We last went to London two years ago.  
 = We -----  
 = It's -----  
 = The last time -----
- Example 2: This is the first time I have visited Hanoi.  
 - I -----
- Example 3: I began learning English five years ago.  
 - I have -----

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

- When I last saw him, he \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
 A. has lived                      B. is living                      C. was living                      D. has been living
- We \_\_\_\_\_ Dorothy since last Saturday.  
 A. don't see                      B. haven't seen                      C. didn't see                      D. hadn't seen
- The train \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour ago.  
 A. has been leaving                      B. left                      C. has left                      D. had left
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

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

## UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

### VOCABULARY

- diversity ( ) = variety (n)	.....
- diversify (v):	đa dạng hóa
- approval (n) ≠ disapproval (n):	.....
- approve (v):	chấp thuận
- marry (v):	cưới
- marriage (n): - married (a):	.....
- groom (n):	.....
- bride (n):	.....
- precede (v) = happen or exist before:	đứng trước, đến trước
- determine (v) = find out:	.....
- attract ( ):	.....
- attractive ( ):	.....
- physical attractiveness (n):	.....
- attraction ( ):	.....
- concern (v) = relate to:	.....
- maintain (v):	.....
- appearance (n):	.....
- ..... (v): tell someone about something very secret:	chia sẻ, tâm sự
- <b>confide in someone:</b>	tin cậy
- wise (a) ≠ unwise (a):	.....
- reject (v):	.....
- ..... (v): willing stop having something you want:	.....
- trust (n, v):	.....
- trustful (a):	cả tin, hay tin người
- oblige to (v): having a duty to do something:	bắt buộc
- obligation ( ):	.....
- counterpart (n):	đối tác, bên tương tác
- .....(n):	thế hệ
- <b>(be) based on:</b>	.....
- <b>believe in</b>	.....
- <b>fall in love with s.o</b>	.....
- <b>decide + to-inf</b>	quyết định
- <b>attitude toward</b>	thái độ đối với
- <b>independent of (a)</b>	.....
≠ <b>dependent on (a);</b>	.....

- protect s.o from .th

bảo vệ ai khỏi cái gì

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

- beauty (n)

.....

- beautiful (.....)

.....

- agree with

.....

Note:

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

Ex: It's difficult to study English.

## GRAMMAR

### 1. Cách phát âm –ed:

- Có 3 cách phát âm –ed tận cùng.

\* đọc thành âm /id/ với những từ có âm cuối là / t, d /

\* đọc thành âm /t/ với những từ có âm cuối là /p, f, k, s, ʃ, tʃ, θ /

\* đọc thành âm /d/ với những trường hợp còn lại

- Examples:

\* /id/: wanted, needed, prevented, confided ....

\* /t/: looked, stopped, laughed, coughed, sacrificed.....

\* /d/: played, seemed, planned.....

### 2. TENSES

1. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.

A B C D

2. Jimmy threw the ball high in the air, and Betty catching it when it came down.

A B C D

3. Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.

A B C D

4. Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.

A B C D

5. 23. Caroline has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.

A B C D

6. When I turned on my computer, I was shocked to find some junk mail, and I just delete it all.

A B C D

7. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.

A B C D

8. The boss laughed when the secretary has told him that she really needed a pay rise.

A B C D

9. The telephone rang several times and then stop before I could answer it.

A B C D

10. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years.

A B C D

11. I saw lots of interesting places since I went on holiday last summer.

A B C D

12. When my cat heard a noise in the bushes, she stopped moving and listen intently.

A B C D

13. I think it's time you change your way of living.

A B C D

14. Roger felt the outside of his pocket to make sure his wallet is still there.

A B C D

15. When I'm shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I hadn't met for five years.

16. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.  
 A B C D
17. Peter and Wendy first met in 2006, and they are married for three years now.  
 A B C D
18. Some people are believing there is life on other planets.  
 A B C D
19. Recently, the island of Hawaii had been the subject of intensive research on the occurrence of earthquakes.  
 A B C D
20. Every morning, the sun shines in my bedroom window and waking me up.  
 A B C D
21. My father hasn't smoked cigarettes for a month.  
 A. It's a month since my father last smoked cigarettes. B. It's a month ago that my father smoked cigarettes.  
 C. It's a month that my father hasn't smoked cigarettes. D. It's a cigarette that my father smoked a month ago.
22. Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.  
 A. Mr. Brown started to buy this car five years ago. B. It has been five years when Mr. Brown bought this car  
 C. Mr. Brown has had this car for five years. D. It is five years ago since Mr. Brown bought this car.
23. John used to write home once a week when he was abroad.  
 A. John doesn't now write home once a week any longer.  
 B. John enjoyed writing home every week when he was abroad.  
 C. John never forgot to write a weekly letter home when he was abroad.  
 D. When he was abroad he remembered to write home every week.
24. We started working here three years ago.  
 A. We worked here for three years. B. We have no longer worked here for three years.  
 C. We have worked here for three years. D. We will work here in three years.

## UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALISING

### VOCABULARY

- ..... (n):	xã hội
- social (a):	.....
- socialize (v):	.....
- socialization (n):	.....
- verbal (a) ≠ non-verbal (a):	.....
- <b>get / attract someone's attention:</b>	.....
- ..... (v):	giao tiếp
- communication (n):	.....
- communicative (a):	có tính giao tiếp, truyền đạt
- wave (v):	.....
- signal (n, v):	dấu hiệu, ra dấu
- <b>catch one's eyes:</b> attract someone's attention:	làm ai chú ý
- <b>get off ≠ get on:</b>	.....
- appropriate (a):	thích hợp, đúng
- nod (v):	.....
- clap (hands):	vỗ tay
- impolite (rude) ≠ polite (a):	.....
- formal (a) ≠ informal (a):	.....

- informality (n) ≠ formality (n): .....
- approach (v): come near: .....
- object to: phản đối
- reasonable (a): .....
- (be) sorry for: .....
- break down: .....
- point at: chỉ vào

**Note:**

**Would like + to-inf**

**Want + to-inf**

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

I want to be a doctor.

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

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

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

**1. Danh từ và tính từ:**

- Trọng âm được đặt ở vần đầu
- Ex: 'table, 'happy, 'lucky, 'weather.....
- Một số danh từ có trọng âm ở từ gốc
- Ex: de'sign, be'lieve, ac'cept, de'mand.....
- Danh từ tận cùng –OO hay –OON: trọng âm đặt trên vần này
- Ex: after'noon, bam'boo, bal'loon.....

**2. Động từ:**

- động từ tận cùng bằng –OW, –EN, –Y, –EL, –LE, –ISH: trọng âm ở vần thứ nhất
- Ex: 'follow, 'finish, 'carry, 'suffer, 'harden, 'answer.....
- động từ tận cùng bằng –ATE: trọng âm đặt ở vần hai
- Ex: trans'late, cre'ate.....

**EXERCISE**

1. a. generation      b. marriage      c. value      d. belief
2. a. police          b. spirit          c. banquet      d. culture
3. a. determine      b. maintain      c. sacrifice      d. apologize
4. a. scary            b. dissolve      c. expand        d. reform
5. a. manage          b. recognize      c. argue          d. discriminate

- |                  |              |             |             |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6. a. offer      | b. listen    | c. precede  | d. follow   |
| 7. a. support    | b. fascinate | c. accept   | d. believe  |
| 8. a. inform     | b. appeal    | c. attempt  | d. hesitate |
| 9. a. endanger   | b. compose   | c. flourish | d. delight  |
| 10. a. stimulate | b. subtract  | c. announce | d. maintain |

**Choose the best answer:**

- He asked them -----.  
A. help him                      B. should help him                      C. to help him                      D. help to him
- She said that she ----- there the year before.  
A. went                              B. had gone                              C. would go                              D. goes
- Peter asked Jane why ----- the film on T.V the previous night.  
A. didn't she watch                      B. hadn't she watched  
C. she doesn't watch                      D. she hadn't watched
- They said they ----- us if we needed.  
A. help                              B. helped                              C. would help                              D. had helped
- He advised them ----- in class.  
A. to not talk                      B. not to talk                              C. to talk not                              D. don't talk
- She said to us "Don't be late again".  
A. She said us not to be late again.                      B. She told us to be not late again.  
C. She told to us not to be late again.                      D. She told us not to be late again.
- "John shouldn't have behaved so badly.", said Janet.  
A. Janet doesn't like John's behaviors.                      B. Janet was angry with John.  
C. Janet disliked John.                      D. Janet objected to John's behaviors.
- John said "You had better not lend them any money, Daisy".  
A. John said Daisy not to lend them any money.  
B. John advised Daisy should not lend any money.  
C. John said to Daisy not lend them any money.  
D. John advised Daisy not to lend them any money.
- "I'm sorry I have to leave so early", he said.  
A. He apologized for having to leave early.                      B. He apologized to have to leave early.  
C. He apologized that he has to leave early                      D. He apologized to have left early.
- "Can I borrow your pen please, Sam?", said Gillian.  
A. Gillian asked Sam if she can borrow his pen.  
B. Gillian asked Sam if she could borrow his pen.  
C. Gillian asked Sam she can borrow his pen.  
D. Gillian asked Sam she could borrow his pen.
- "Where did you go last night, Nam?", said Hoa  
A. Hoa said to Nam where had he gone the night before.  
B. Hoa said to Nam where he had gone the night before.  
C. Hoa told Nam where he had gone last night.  
D. Hoa asked Nam where he had gone the night before.
- "What were you doing last night, Mr. John?" The police asked.  
A. The police asked what were you doing last night, Mr. John.  
B. The police asked Mr. John what he had been doing the night before.  
C. The police asked Mr. John what had he been done the night before.  
D. The police asked Mr. John what he had done the night before.
- Some one was wondering if the taxi ----- yet.  
A. had arrived                      B. arrived                              C. arrives                              D. had arrived
- The government has announced that taxes -----.  
A. would be raised                      B. had been raised                      C. were raised                      D. will be raised
- Some one ----- the tickets are free.  
A. said me                      B. said me that                      C. told to me                      D. told me
- He said he would do it -----.  
A. yesterday                      B. the following day                      C. the previous day                      D. the day before

17. He proved that the earth ----- round the Sun.  
A. had gone                      B. was going                      C. goes                      D. would go
18. I told you ----- the computer, didn't it?  
A. to switch off                      B. don't switch off                      C. not switch off                      D. switch off
19. Claire wanted to know what time -----.  
A. do the banks close                      B. the banks closed                      C. did the banks close                      D. the banks would close
20. Ann ----- and left.  
A. said good bye                      B. said me good bye                      C. told me good bye                      D. goodbye me

## UNIT 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

### VOCABULARY

- **consist of** .....
- compulsory (a): obligatory (a) .....
- compulsion ( ) .....
- **from** the age of 5 to 16                      từ 5 đến 16 tuổi
- **at the end of** (month / week)                      cuối (tháng / tuần ....)
- **at the age of**                      vào năm ..... tuổi
- **divide into:** .....
- curriculum (n) .....
- ..... ≠ private school: .....
- core subject .....
- **GCSE =** ..... **of** ..... **Education:** .....
- general education                      giáo dục phổ thông
- nursery (n) .....
- kindergarten (n) .....
- .....:                      giáo dục tiểu học
- secondary education .....
- lower secondary school .....
- upper secondary school .....
- .....                      giáo dục đại học
- optional (a): .....
- 'tuition fee: .....
- 'fee-paying (a) .....
- **take part in: participate in** .....
- term (n): semester .....

### Note:

#### TRỌNG ÂM CỦA NHỮNG TỪ CÓ BA ÂM TIẾT

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

#### **đó**

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

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

Ex: trans'lation

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

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

## READING

### I. Choose the best answer:

- In England, there are .....terms in a school year.  
A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. more than four
- The independent or public school system is .....  
A. free                      B. cheap                      C. fee-paying                      D. suitable
- The national curriculum includes .....core subjects.  
A. 3                      B. 11                      C. 8                      D. 4
- Core subjects are .....in the national examinations.  
A. optional                      B. compulsory                      C. fee-paying                      D. descriptive

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

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

### III. Choose the best answer:

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

## SPEAKING

### Choose the best answer.

- "You really have a beautiful dress."  
A. What?                      B. Thank you                      C. You are welcome.                      D. Yes, please
- Minh: ".....?"  
Lan: "He is short and fat."  
A. How old is he                      B. How tall is he  
C. What does he do                      D. What does he look like
- "Would you like to meet Hoa, my friend?"  
"....."  
A. Yes, I'd love to                      B. Yes, I like                      C. No, I would                      D. No, I wouldn't like
- "Why was Tom sad?"  
"....."  
A. Because he works hard                      B. Because he failed the exam  
C. Because he didn't get up set                      D. Because he could eat a lot
- ".....do you have English?"  
"Three times a week."  
A. How                      B. How far                      C. How long                      D. How often
- ".....have you lived here?"  
"For ten years."  
A. When..                      B. Since when                      C. How far                      D. How long
- "I think computers are useful."  
"....."

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

**PASSIVE VOICE**

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

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

## UNIT 5: HIGHER EDUCATION

### VOCABULARY

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| - <b>apply for</b> a job (v):        | nộp đơn (xin việc)         |
| - <b>apply to</b> s.o                | nộp đơn đến ai             |
| - application (n):                   | sự áp dụng, đơn xin        |
| - application form:                  | mẫu đơn, đơn               |
| - applicant (n) /'æplikənt/:         | .....                      |
| - impress (v):                       | .....                      |
| - impression (n):                    | ấn tượng                   |
| - campus (n): /'kæmpəs/              | .....                      |
| - exist (v):                         | .....                      |
| - existence (n):                     | .....                      |
| - lonely (a):                        | .....                      |
| - loneliness ( ):                    | .....                      |
| - blame (n, v):                      | lời trách mắng, trách mắng |
| - <b>blame something on someone:</b> | đổ lỗi cái gì cho ai       |

- **all the time = always:** .....
- daunt (v) = disappoint (v): .....
- **graduate from:** .....
- Ex: I graduated from Can Tho University.*
- amaze (v): .....
- scare (n, v) = fright (n) / frighten (v): .....
- scary (a) = frightening .....
- thoroughly (adv) = completely (adv): .....
- create (v): .....
- creative (a): .....
- creativity (n): /kri'eɪ'tɪvəti/ .....
- mate (n) = friend .....
- (to) **get on well with s.o:** hài hòa với ai
- identity card: .....
- ..... = letter of introduction: thư giới thiệu
- birth certificate .....

**Note:**

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

**TRỌNG ÂM CỦA NHỮNG TỪ CÓ BA ÂM TIẾT TRỞ LÊN**

- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-ical, -ual, -ian, -ial, -ity, -graphy, -ics, -logy** thường nhận trọng âm
- Ex: eco' nomic, uni' versity, poli' tician, soci' ology, mathe' matics
- Trọng âm đặt ở âm **thứ 2** trước các hậu tố **-ize, -ary**
- Ex: 'modernize, 'dictionary, i' maginary

**READING**

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

1. At first, Sarah felt .....  
 A. sorry                      B. lonely                      C. exciting                      D. worried
2. She felt lonely at the party because .....  
 A. she was homesick                      B. she didn't like her university  
 C. no one seemed to notice her                      D. she missed her parents
3. ....likes having a chance to be creative.  
 A. Sarah                      B. Ellen                      C. Brenden                      D. Sarah and Ellen
4. Brenden .....  
 A. didn't get on well with the roommate                      B. enjoyed the first year at college  
 C. was very excited about going to college                      D. attended a party on the first weekend
5. At first, Ellen felt a little .....  
 A. disappointed                      B. exciting                      C. sad                      D. happy

**II. Choose the best answer:**

1. He was the only .....that was offered the job.  
 A. apply                      B. application                      C. applicant                      D. applying
2. We will be sitting for our final examination in the last week .....May.  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. for                      D. of
3. These are requirements .....those who want to become a pharmacist.  
 A. of                      B. for                      C. in                      D. about

4. In state schools, students have to follow a national .....specified by the Ministry of Education and Training.  
 A. curriculum                      B. program                      C. subject                      D. compulsory
5. Sue got bored with her job and decided to .....it up.  
 A. bring                      B. catch                      C. give                      D. keep
6. The new library was built in the centre of the .....  
 A. application                      B. campus                      C. creativity                      D. accommodation
7. That's the .....story I've ever heard.  
 A. scare                      B. scary                      C. scariest                      D. scarier
8. The new car goes at an .....speed.  
 A. amazing                      B. amaze                      C. amazed                      D. amazes

**SPEAKING**

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

**PRONUNCIATION:**

1. A. hit                      B. sing                      C. bite                      D. ship
2. A. increased                      B. asked                      C. decided                      D. impressed
3. A. summer                      B. include                      C. instruction                      D. compulsory
4. A. chemistry                      B. machine                      C. mechanic                      D. orchestra
5. A. question                      B. celebration                      C. education                      D. collection
6. A. decide                      B. combine                      C. apply                      D. happen
7. A. enlarge                      B. flower                      C. provide                      D. complete
8. A. discussion                      B. assistant                      C. character                      D. expensive
9. A. biology                      B. mathematic                      C. geography                      D. gymnastic
10. A. example                      B. attention                      C. appropriate                      D. communication

**GRAMMAR: Conditional sentences**

1. “Would you like some cake?”- “No, thanks. If I \_\_\_\_\_ cake, I \_\_\_\_\_ fat.”  
A. ate/ will get    B. ate/ would get    C. would eat/could get    D. am eating/ will get
2. Pam broke her arm in the accident. It \_\_\_\_\_ much worse if she hadn’t been wearing her seat belt.  
A. will be    B. would have been    C. was    D. were
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me about the bad service, we’d have eaten there.  
A. didn’t tell    B. wouldn’t have told    C. hadn’t told    D. had told
4. The teacher was absent today, so class was canceled. If she \_\_\_\_\_ absent again tomorrow, class \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, too.  
A. is/ will cancel    B. is/ will be canceled  
C. was/ would be canceled    D. was/ would cancel
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to my advice in the first place, you \_\_\_\_\_ in this mess right now.  
A. listen/ won’t be    B. had listened/ wouldn’t have been  
C. will listened/ wouldn’t be    D. had listened/ wouldn’t be
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ here earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. had come/ would have met    B. come /meet    C. came/would meet    D. comes will meet
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a millionaire, I \_\_\_\_\_ a Civic Honda.  
A. am/ will buy    B. was/ would buy    C. was/ would have bought    D. were/ would buy
8. “Here is my phone number”- “thanks, I \_\_\_\_\_ you a call if I \_\_\_\_\_ some help.”  
A. will give/ will need    B. would give/ needed    C. will give/ need    D. give/ need
9. If I \_\_\_\_\_ wings, I \_\_\_\_\_ take an airplane to fly home.  
A. have/ won’t have to    B. had/ wouldn’t have to    C. have/ will have to    D. had/ didn’t have to
10. I think you should stop smoking.  
A. if I am you, I will stop smoking.    B. if I were you, I will stop smoking.  
C. if I were you, I would stop smoking.    D. if I had been you, I would stop smoking.
11. If I were you, I would work harder.  
A. you would rather not work so hard    B. you should work harder  
C. you should work with me    D. do not work so hard.
12. We did not visit the museum because we had no time.  
A. If we have time, we will visit the museum.  
B. If we had time, we would visit the museum.  
C. If we had had time, we would have visited the museum.  
D. If we had had time, we will visit the museum.
13. He looked frightened as if he \_\_\_\_\_ a ghost.  
A. sees    B. is seeing    C. has seen    D. had seen
14. \_\_\_\_\_ You work harder, you will be sacked.  
A. Whether    B. If    C. However    D. Unless
15. Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ quiet, I’ll scream.  
A. don’t keep    B. keep    C. kept    D. didn’t keep
16. I won’t wake unless I \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm.  
A. don’t hear    B. heard    C. hear    D. didn’t hear
17. \_\_\_\_\_, he would have been able to pass the exam.  
A. If he studied more    B. If he were studying more  
C. studying more    D. had he studied more
18. Had I had some more money, I \_\_\_\_\_ that book.  
A. Would buy    B. will buy    C. would have bought    D. all are correct 19.  
\_\_\_\_\_ if I take a map.  
A. I will get lost    B. I will not get lost    C. I would get lost    D. I would not get 20. If
- cauliflowers \_\_\_\_\_ from extreme temperatures, the heads get discolored.  
A. will not be protected    B. are not protected  
C. were not protected    D. are not being protected
21. “I couldn’t have made it without your help” means  
A. I couldn’t have made it if you helped me.    B. I couldn’t have made it if you had helped me.  
C. I couldn’t have made it if you hadn’t helped me.    D. I couldn’t have made it if you didn’t help me.
22. She didn’t stop her car because shi didn’t see the signal.

- A. If she saw the signal, she would stop her car.      B. If she had seen the signal, she would stop her car.  
 C. If she had seen the signal, she would have stopped her car.  
 D. If she saw the signal, she would have stopped her car.
23. His flight was delayed so he couldn't be here on time.  
 A. He would be here in time if his flight were not delayed.  
 B. He would have been here in time if his flight hadn't been delayed.  
 C. He would be here in time if his flight hadn't been delayed.  
 D. He would have been here in time if his flight weren't delayed.
24. What do you do if you won the first prize of the lottery?  
           A        B                    C                    D
25. If a drop of oil is placed in a glass of water, it would float to the top  
           A                    B                    C                    D

## UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

### VOCABULARY

- nervous (a) ≠ calm (a): .....
- nervousness (n): .....
- honest (a): .....
- self-confident (a): .....
- self-confidence (n): .....
- **call for:** gọi, kêu gọi
- ..... (v): gây ấn tượng
- .....(n): ấn tượng
- vacancy (n) = a job that is available: .....
- ...../ˈrezjumei/ = curriculum vitae: .....
- candidate (n): .....
- letter of recommendation: .....
- ..... = note down: .....
- qualification (n): .....
- qualify ( ): .....
- ..... học bạ
- (to) **relate to:** có liên quan
- (to) **concentrate on:** tập trung vào
- Ex: You should **concentrate on** what the interviewer is saying.*
- (be) **willing to + V1:** .....
- (be) **keen on:** .....
- **take care of = look after** .....
- keenness = special interest: .....
- **on time:** .....
- Ex: You should be **on time** or a few minutes early.*
- .....(v, n): phỏng vấn, buổi phỏng vấn

- interviewer (n): .....
- interviewee (n): .....
- shortcoming (n) = weakness (n) .....
- enthusiasm (n): .....
- ..... (adj): **hăng hái**
- **prepare for** .....
- **find out** .....
- letter of application .....
- **suitable for** .....

**READING Choose the best answer**

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

**PRONUNCIATION**

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

**GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES**

1. Mary, .....sits next to me, is good at math.  
 A. who                      B. that                      C. 0                      D. A & B are correct

2. Is this the ring .....you were looking for?  
 A. which                      B. that                      C. 0                      D. all are correct
3. This morning I met somebody .....I hadn't seen for ages.  
 A. who                      B. that                      C. whoever                      D. when
4. Is this the article in .....you were interested?  
 A. which                      B. that                      C. whichever                      D. 0
5. An orphan is a child .....parents are dead.  
 A. who                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. whose
6. This is the house .....we often stay in the summer.  
 A. which                      B. where                      C. that                      D. A & B are correct
7. Mr. Brown, .....is only 34 is the director of this company.  
 A. that                      B. whoever                      C. whom                      D. who
8. She couldn't come to the party, .....is a pity.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. B & C are correct
9. I saw a lot of people and horses .....went to market.  
 A. which                      B. where                      C. who                      D. that
10. He is riding a bicycle .....by his father.  
 A. buying                      B. bought                      C. was bought                      D. which bought
11. My only blue tie, which Richard wants to wear, are really an expensive one.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
12. They would like a teacher whom native language is English.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
13. Do you know the reason when English men travel on the left?  
 A                      B                      C                      D
14. Mother's Day is the day when children show their love to their mother on.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
15. The singer about whom I told you her yesterday is a television reported.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
16. What's the name of the man \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. you borrowed his car                      B. which car you borrowed  
 C. whose car you borrowed                      D. his car you borrowed
17. Colin told me about his job, \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
 A. that he's enjoying                      B. which he's enjoying                      C. he's enjoying                      D. he's enjoying it
18. Sheila couldn't come to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ was a pity.  
 A. that                      B. it                      C. what                      D. which
19. Some of the people \_\_\_\_\_ to the party can't come.  
 A. inviting                      B. invited                      C. who invited                      D. they were invited
20. A pensioner is someone \_\_\_\_\_ no longer works and gets money from the state.  
 A. whom                      B. whose                      C. which                      D. that
21. The women \_\_\_\_\_ he fell in love left him after a few weeks.  
 A. with whom                      B. who                      C. to whom                      D. for whom
22. I saw several buildings, \_\_\_\_\_ were damaged by the earthquake.  
 A. most of which                      B. most of them                      C. all of whom                      D. some of whose
23. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
24. That commentator, his name I have forgotten, is very well-known.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
25. The policeman must try to catch those men whom drive dangerously.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
26. He was very surprised when he visited London, in that the drivers always drive on the right hand side of the street.

## CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ

1. Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

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

Ex: *Despite being rich*, he doesn't live a happy life.  
(V-ing Phrase)

2. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EXERCISE: Change clauses of concession to phrases**

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

## UNIT 8: LIFE IN THE FUTURE

### VOCABULARY

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

### READING

#### Task 1: (textbook, page 86)

#### Task 2: True / False statements

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

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

**Task 3: Choose the best answer**

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

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**EXERCISE 1: Prepositions**

1. Could I speak .....Tom please? – I’m afraid Tom is .....work, but Jack is .....Would you like to speak .....him?
2. How do I get .....the station? – Turn right .....the end of this street and you will see it in front .....you.
3. He started going .....school .....the age of five.
4. We arrived .....the airport at 7.a.m.
5. I’m going to Bath .....Sunday .....Mary.
6. He has lived.....101 Cornwall Gardens .....1996.
7. Mr John is very keen .....punctuality. His lessons always start .....time.
8. Although we were .....a hurry, she insisted .....stopping to look for it.
9. I want to post this .....a friend .....Italy.
10. The car stopped .....the traffic lights and couldn’t start again.
11. How do you go .....school? – It depends .....the weather. ....wet days, I go .....bus; .....nice days, I go .....foot.
12. Children get presents .....Christmas and .....their birthdays.
13. They succeed .....escaping .....the burning house.
14. You shouldn’t believe everything you read .....the newspapers.
15. The course starts .....3<sup>rd</sup> November and ends .....January.
16. ....first we didn’t like each other, but .....the end we became good friends.
17. We are looking forward .....new possibilities.
18. Practice listening .....English tapes or English programs .....the radio.
19. He asked his father .....money.
20. The house is .....fire.

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

1. ....sugar is sweet.
2. ....oranges are green until they ripen.
3. We ate .....breakfast at eight o’clock this morning.
4. ....Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from .....France to .....United States.
5. Please give me .....cup of .....coffee with .....cream and .....sugar.
6. ....big books on .....table are for my history class.
7. He works as .....assistant in .....same shop as I do.
8. Do you know .....man standing near .....door.
9. Rita plays .....violin and her sister plays .....guitar.
10. David played .....basketball and .....baseball.
11. What’s wrong with you? Have you got .....headache?
12. What .....beautiful garden!



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

- **SO** (liên từ): vì vậy, vì thế

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

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

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

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

- **BUT** (liên từ): nhưng

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### EXERCISE

- Her friend lied to her ----- she still likes and trusts him.  
A. but                                      B. so                                      C. therefore                                      D. however
- Her friend lied to her ----- she doesn't trust him anymore.  
A. but                                      B. however                                      C. so                                      D. despite
- I didn't have an umbrella ----- I got wet.  
A. but                                      B. although                                      C. so                                      D. however
- The water was cold ----- I went swimming anyway.  
A. so                                      B. despite                                      C. therefore                                      D. but
- The water was cold ----- I didn't go swimming.  
A. but                                      B. so                                      C. although                                      D. because
- I didn't have an umbrella ----- I didn't get wet because I was wearing a raincoat.  
A. but                                      B. so                                      C. therefore                                      D. despite
- I understand your point of view. ----- I don't agree with it.  
A. Although                                      B. However                                      C. So                                      D. Therefore
- Nam didn't study for the exam, ----- Lan did.  
A. however                                      B. but                                      C. so                                      D. therefore
- It was already 6 p.m., ----- we closed the office and went home.  
A. but                                      B. however                                      C. so                                      D. because
- He worked hard, *but / although / however / therefore* he could earn much money.
- The food didn't look appetizing, *but / however / therefore / so* many people started eating.
- My friend and I were tired, *however / so / but / though* we went home early.
- We wanted to stay until the end of the game, *but / however / despite / because* it got too late for us.
- You could fly via Vienna; *but / however / so / therefore* it isn't the only way.
- They have lived next door to us for years, *yet / however / therefore / because* we hardly ever see them.
- The normal pulse for an adult is between 60 and 80 beats per minute, *so / however / but / therefore* excitement will make a pulse much faster.
- Many people have law degrees, -----  
A. but some of them do not practice it                                      B. however it is not practiced by all  
C. so some are not practicing law                                      D. but not all of them practice law
- Maria tried to read a novel in French ----- the book was too difficult for her to understand.  
A. so that                                      B. therefore                                      C. but                                      D. and
- I bought a bottle of wine ----- we drank it together.  
A. therefore                                      B. so                                      C. and                                      D. but
- The waiter was not very nice, -----, the food was delicious.  
A. however                                      B. but                                      C. so                                      D. and so

## UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

**VOCABULARY**

- 'insect (n)	.....
- <b>become extinct</b>	.....
- extinct (a) - extinction (n)	tuyệt chủng – sự tuyệt chủng
- <b>endangered species</b>	.....
- <b>(be) in danger</b>	.....
- <b>endangered</b> (a)	bị nguy hiểm, bị lâm nguy
- globe (n) - global ( )	.....
- 'habitat ( )	.....
- destroy ( )	.....
- ..... (n)	sự tàn phá, phá hoại
- exploit (v) - exploitation ( )	.....
- exploitable ( )	.....
- ..... (n) - drain (v)	sự tháo nước - tháo nước
- <b>rare species</b>	.....
- urbanization (n)	.....
- urbanize ( )	.....
- urban (a)	thuộc thành phố
- construct ( ) - construction (n)	.....
- worldwide ( )	.....
- toxic chemical	.....
- contaminate (v) - contamination (n)	.....
- <b>on the verge of</b>	sắp, gần
- <b>(be) driven to the verge of .....</b>	.....
- <b>lead to</b>	.....
- lose (v) – loss (n)	.....
- biodiversity (n)	.....
- <b>benefit from</b> /'benifit/	.....
- conserve (v) = preserve (v)	.....
- conservation ( ) = preservation ( )	.....
- 'vulnerable ( )	đễ bị tấn công
- <b>aware of</b> (a) – awareness (n)	.....
- <b>protect s.th / s.o from</b>	.....
- .....(v)	săn bắn quá mức

- a wide range of .....
- survive (v) – survival (n) .....
- .....(n) gấu trúc
- tropical (a) # subtropical (a) .....
- legal (a) # illegal (a) .....

**READING**

**Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 108**

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

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

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

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

**1. may / might:**

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

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

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

A: I can't find my bag anywhere.

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

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

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

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

Ex: May you be happy.

**Note:** Could có thể dùng thay cho may / might

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

**2. must / mustn't + V1**

**a. must + V1** diễn tả:

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

**b. mustn't + V1:** diễn tả sự ngăn cấm

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

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

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

**d. sự khác nhau giữa must và have to**

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

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

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

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

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

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

I **had to go** to hospital.

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

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

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answers**

11. I don't want anyone to know. You ----- tell anyone.  
A. must                      B. needn't                      C. mustn't                      D. don't have to
12. He ----- wear a suit to work but he usually does.  
A. mustn't                      B. must                      C. needs                      D. doesn't have to
13. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I ----- go to work.  
A. have to                      B. need to                      C. must                      D. don't have to
14. Whatever you do, you ----- touch that switch. It's very dangerous.  
A. don't need to                      B. must                      C. mustn't                      D. might
15. There's lift in the building, so we ----- climb the stairs.

- A. may                      B. have to                      C. need to                      D. don't have to
16. We haven't got much time. We ----- hurry.  
A. don't need to      B. needn't                      C. must                      D. mustn't
17. We have enough food at home, so we ----- go shopping today.  
A. need to                      B. have to                      C. needn't                      D. must
18. This is a valuable book. You -----look after it carefully and you ----- lose it.  
A. must / need to      B. mustn't / must                      C. need to / have to                      D. must / mustn't

## UNIT 11: BOOKS

### VOCABULARY

- 'swallow (v)                      nuốt, đọc ngẫu nhiên
- ..... /tʃu:/ (v)                      nhai, đọc nghiền ngẫm
- ..... /teist/ (v)                      nếm, đọc thử
- ..... /daɪ'dʒest/ (v)                      tiêu hóa, đọc và suy ngẫm
- **dip into**                      đọc lướt, đọc qua loa
- **in a word = in brief = in sum**                      .....
- **(be) on holiday**                      .....
- **belong to**                      .....
- advice (n) – advise (v)                      .....
- hard-to-put-down                      .....
- hard-to-pick-up-again                      .....
- pleasure /'pleʒə/ (n)                      .....
- please /pli:z/ (v) - pleased (adj)                      .....
- science fiction                      .....
- romance /rəʊ'mæns/ (n) - romantic (adj)                      .....
- **wait for**                      .....
- incredible (adj)                      không thể tin được
- wilderness /'wildənəs/ (n)                      vùng hoang dã
- personality (n)                      .....

### READING

**Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 120**

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

1. According to the passage, there are ..... ways of reading.  
A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. five
2. You read a few pages of a book before going to sleep means you ..... it.  
A. "swallow"                      B. "chew"                      C. "taste"                      D. "chew"
3. You might "swallow" a book when you .....
- 38      A. have time to enjoy it      B. are interested in it      C. find a good story      D. A & C are correct



- |                 |               |              |               |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3. a. represent | b. intensive  | c. domestic  | d. employment |
| 4. a. minister  | b. dependent  | c. encourage | d. agreement  |
| 5. a. social    | b. proportion | c. industry  | d. easily     |

**II. Grammar**

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

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

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

Ex: People should protect the living environment.

The living environment -----

She will meet me at the airport.

I -----

\* **Note:**

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

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

2. **V + V-ing** → **V + being + V3**

She likes going to the party

She likes *being invited* to the party.

3. **V + to-inf** → **V + to be + V3**

I want to have a new bicycle.

I want *to be given* a new bicycle.

\* Một số dạng câu bị động đặt biệt:

1. **Thể nhờ vả với have / get**

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

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

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

I had my bicycle -----

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

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

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

She got the house -----

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

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

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

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

The lorry ----- down the hill.

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

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

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

**Passive:**

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

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

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

động trong mệnh đề 1)

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

Ex: People say (that) time is money.

→ It is said (that) -----

→ Time is -----

They reported that the survivors had lived on fruits on the island.

→ It was reported -----

→ The survivors were reported -----

#### 4. Với động từ *make*:

**Active: S + make + O1 + V1 + O2 ....**

**Passive: S (O1)+ be + made + to-inf + O2 .....**

Ex: They *made* small children *do* hard work.

→ Small children were ----- hard work.

#### 5. Với động từ *let*:

**Active: S + let + O1 + V1 + O2 ....**

**Passive: S (O1)+ be + allowed to + V1 + O2 .....**

Ex: They *let* children play in the park.

→ The children ----- in the park.

### EXERCISE

6. More and more women have become \_\_\_\_\_ and do research on many fields as men do.  
a. science                      b. scientific                      c. scientifically                      d. scientists
7. It is \_\_\_ that changes women's lives and the perception of women's roles.  
a. educate                      b. education                      c. educational                      d. educated
8. One study found that men's contribution \_\_\_\_\_ housework has doubled over the past four decades.  
a. on                      b. to                      c. with                      d. for
9. Men have tripled the time they spend caring \_\_\_\_\_ their children at the present time.  
a. for                      b. against                      c. on                      d. with
10. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ for thirty minutes before Mary arrived.  
a. would be waiting                      b. has been waiting                      c. had been waiting                      d. was waiting
11. The residents \_\_\_\_\_ that there is a crocodile at large in the area.  
a. must be warned                      b. must have warned                      c. may warned                      d. may be warning
12. These boxes \_\_\_\_\_ with care.  
a. should have handled                      b. should be handling                      c. should handle                      d. should be handled
13. 200,000 spectators \_\_\_\_\_ to witness the three-hour ceremony.  
a. were gathered the park                      b. have been gathered the park  
c. gathered at the park                      d. gathered the park
14. The opening ceremonies of the 23rd Southeast Asian games \_\_\_\_\_ at the Quirino Grandstand in Manila.  
a. held                      b. was held                      c. was holding                      d. had held
15. Books which describe imaginary events \_\_\_\_\_ fiction.  
a. are called                      b. called                      c. is calling                      d. call
16. Can you tell me some sports which are closely related \_\_\_\_\_ water?  
a. in                      b. on                      c. with                      d. to
17. We can reduce the risk of many diseases \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.  
a. by                      b. for                      c. with                      d. on
18. The main uses of books are to provide entertainment and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. inform                      b. information                      c. informative                      d. informer
19. Something \_\_\_\_\_ about global warming or else some types of penguins will perish from the earth.  
a. should do                      b. should be done                      c. should be doing                      d. should have done

20. A lot of cows \_\_\_\_\_ on a productive farm.  
 a. can raise    b. can be raising    c. can be raised    d. cannot raise
21. Nuclear waste \_\_\_\_\_ as a liquid in stainless-steel containers which are encased in concrete.  
 a. must store    b. must be storing    c. must be stored    d. must have stored
22. This book is not really \_\_\_\_\_. It is a waste of money buying it.  
 a. inform    b. information    c. informative    d. informatively
23. Sometimes it is \_\_\_\_\_ to find suitable books for our children.  
 a. difficult    b. difficulty    c. difficultly    d. difficulties
24. It is a good book. I think it is interesting enough for you to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. put down    b. swallow    c. look up    d. understand
25. Nobody can solve the mystery.  
 a. The mystery can be solved    b. The mystery can't be solved.  
 c. The mystery can solve.    d. The mystery could be solved.
26. You should give us the information now.  
 a. We should be given the information now.    b. The information should be given to us now.  
 c. The information should give now.    d. a and b are correct
27. You can buy toothpaste at the drug store.  
 a. Toothpaste can be bought at the drug store.    b. At the drug store toothpaste can be bought.  
 c. Toothpaste can buy at the drug store.    d. Toothpaste can be buy at the drug store.
28. They reported that the president had suffered heart attack.  
 a. The president was reported to suffer heart attack.  
 b. The president was reported to have suffered heart attack.  
 c. The president is reported to have suffered heart attack.  
 d. The president was reported to be suffering heart attack.
29. People saw him steal your car.  
 a. He was seen steal your car.    b. He was seen to steal your car.  
 c. He was seen stealing your car.    d. He is seen to steal your car.
30. They made him work all day.  
 a. He was made working all day.    b. He was made work all day.  
 c. He was made to work all day.    d. He was made works all day.

## UNIT 12: WATER SPORTS

### VOCABULARY

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

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

**READING**

**Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 130**

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

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

**SPEAKING**

**\* Note:**

**1. Passive:**

- **be + V3**    Ex: *Water polo is played in a pool. It is played with a ball.*
- **S + can / will / may + Adv + be + V3...**

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

**2. Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ lý do:**

- **Because + S + V**

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

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

- Because of -----

She missed the train because of getting up late.

- Because -----

### 3. prefer: thích hơn

- **prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing**      Ex: I prefer *staying* home to *going* to the concert.

- **prefer + to-inf + than + to-inf**      Ex: I prefer *to stay* home than *(to) go* to the concert.

- **prefer + N + to + N**      Ex: I prefer *tea* to *coffee*

### 4. Imperative form: câu mệnh lệnh

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

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

### EXERCISE

- a. weapon                      b. become                      c. country                      d. decade
- a. habitat                      b. century                      c. difficult                      d. prohibit
- a. ivory                      b. punishment                      c. government                      d. destruction
- a. population                      b. particular                      c. recovery                      d. illegally
- a. continent                      b. however                      c. elephant                      d. tropical
- a. synchronized                      b. psychology                      c. carry                      d. activity
- a. exercise                      b. diving                      c. physics                      d. variety
- a. improve                      b. lose                      c. oppose                      d. movement
- Scuba diving is swimming underwater or taking part \_\_\_\_\_ another activity while using a scuba set.  
a. on                      b. from                      c. for                      d. in
- Can you tell me some sports which are closely related \_\_\_\_\_ water?  
a. in                      b. on                      c. with                      d. to
- Swimming produces both \_\_\_\_\_ and physical benefits.  
a. psychology                      b. psychological                      c. psychologist                      d. psychologically
- They like aquatic sports, \_\_\_\_\_ the other hand, they cannot swimming.  
a. on                      b. in                      c. at                      d. off
- I often think \_\_\_\_\_ reading books as a form of entertainment.  
a. after                      b. for                      c. up                      d. of
- Swimming is \_\_\_\_\_ integral part of almost all water-based activities.  
a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. Ø
- People have hunted animals \_\_\_\_\_ food, hides, and ivory.  
a. on                      b. for                      c. in                      d. with
- Our environment is \_\_\_\_\_ because of serious pollution and endangerment.  
a. threat                      b. threatened                      c. threatening                      d. threaten
- A \_\_\_\_\_ punishment is necessary to prevent poaching and cutting trees illegally.  
a. severe                      b. severely                      c. severity                      d. severities
- An \_\_\_\_\_ of the number of elephants in Asia is about 5 million.  
a. estimate                      b. estimable                      c. estimated                      d. estimation
- The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. penalty                      b. penalize                      c. penal                      d. penalization
- If the tie is not broken after two overtime \_\_\_\_\_, a penalty shootout will determine the winner.  
a. opponents                      b. waves                      c. parts                      d. periods

### LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### 44I. Pronunciation

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

**II. Grammar and vocabulary:**

**TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS**

(Ngoại động từ và nội động từ)

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

The customer bought a lot of butter.

S                      V                      O

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

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

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

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

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

**Ex:**

I rent (sai)

I rent a car (đúng)

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

The baby is crying.

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

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

Ex: I read a book. (đúng)

I read. / I'm reading. (đúng)

**EXERCISE**

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

- Grammar part (page 150, textbook)

**UNIT 13: THE 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA GAMES**

**VOCABULARY**

- take place = happen / occur

.....

- Sea Games = Southeast Asian Games

.....

- hold – held – held	- be held	.....
- host (n, v)		.....
- spirit (n)		.....
- enthusiast /inj'θju:æst/ (n)	- enthusiasm (n)	.....
- enthusi'astic (a)		.....
- ..... (n)		sự đoàn kết
- ..... (n)		sự hợp tác
- co-operate (v)		.....
- athlete (n)		.....
- participating country		.....
- compete (v) - competitor (n)		.....
- <b>compose of = consist of</b>		.....
- close to		.....
- rank (v)		.....
- ..... (n)		người tham gia
- present (v)		trao tặng
- outstanding (a) = excellent (a)		.....
- event (n)		.....
- ..... (n)		danh hiệu
- ..... (n)		thể dục thể hình
- energy (.....) - energetic (.....)		.....
- <b>prepare for</b>		.....
- <b>carry out</b>		.....
- countryman – countrymen (.....)		.....
- propose (v)		.....
- proposal (n) = suggestion (n)		.....
- athletics (n)		.....
- cycling (n)		.....
- <b>break a record</b>		.....
- <b>score a goal</b>		.....

**READING**

**Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 140**

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

1. The spirit of the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games was -----, co-operation for peace and development.  
 A. solidarity                      B. high spirit                      C. countrymen                      D. enthusiasm

2. ----- gold medals were won at the SEA Games.  
A. 11                      B. 32                      C. 158                      D. 444
3. Which Women's Football team defended the SEA Games title?  
A. The Thai                      B. The Vietnamese                      C. The Malaysian                      D. The Singaporean
4. Which Men's Football team won the gold medal?  
A. The Vietnamese                      B. The Filipino                      C. The Thai                      D. The Singaporean
5. According to the passage, Vietnam -----  
A. prepared carefully for the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games  
B. didn't organize the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games successfully  
C. will not host the Asia Sports Games  
D. won less gold medals than Thailand in the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games

## SPEAKING

### The + tính từ chỉ quốc tịch

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

### Wish clause: Mệnh đề mong ước

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

### Phrase of purpose: Cụm từ chỉ mục đích

To + V1

In order to + V1

So as to + V1

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

### Choose the best answers

1. I wish I ----- a car. It would make life so much easier.  
A. have                      B. would have                      C. had                      D. had had
2. She wishes she ----- the most famous person in the world.  
A. had been                      B. will be                      C. was                      D. were
3. I was late for work this morning. I wish I ----- late.  
A. had been                      B. were                      C. hadn't been                      D. weren't
4. I can't speak Chinese. I wish I ----- speak Chinese.  
A. can                      B. could                      C. were                      D. was
5. I regretted not telling him what happened last night. I wish I ----- him.  
A. would tell                      B. told                      C. had told                      D. hadn't told
6. We wish today is sunny so that we could spend a day in the countryside.  
A                      B                      C                      D
7. I wish you wouldn't stop making so much noise. It's bothering me.  
A                      B                      C                      D
8. They were hungry, so they were going to the grocery store.  
A                      B                      C                      D
9. I wish I could swim so I will feel safe in a boat.  
A                      B                      C                      D
10. She wanted to know how long did it take to get there.  
A                      B                      C                      D

- Johnny used to be one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ athletes in my country.  
a. succeed      b. success      c. successful      d. successfully
- The 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games consisted of athletes from eleven \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
a. participate      b. participant      c. participation      d. participating
- The ASEAN Para-Games are hosted by the same country where the SEA Games took place.  
a. organized      b. impressed      c. participated      d. defended
- How many \_\_\_\_\_ took part in the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games?  
a. compete      b. competitors      c. competition      d. competitor
- Before the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games, Vietnam had made a good \_\_\_\_\_ in every aspect.  
a. prepare      b. preparation      c. preparative      d. preparer
- The success of the 22<sup>nd</sup> SEA Games had a great contribution of many \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers.  
a. support      b. supporter      c. supportive      d. supportively

## LANGUAGE FOCUS

### I. Pronunciation

- a. trained      b. proved      c. impressed      d. performed
- a. games      b. teams      c. medals      d. events
- a. competitor      b. medal      c. level      d. development
- a. honor      b. high      c. host      d. hold
- a. development      b. cooperation      c. surprisingly      d. facility
- a. festival      b. badminton      c. participant      d. organize

### II. Grammar

#### DOUBLE COMPARISON

##### (So sánh kép)

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

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

#### 1. Tăng dần:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EXERCISE 4: Choose the best answers**

1. Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most. \_\_\_\_\_ he becomes, \_\_\_\_\_ he is.  
a. The more rich / the more happy                      b. The richest / the happiest  
c. The richer / the happier                                d. Richer and richer / happier and happier
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he drank, \_\_\_\_\_ he became.  
a. More / more violent                                      b. The most / the most violent  
c. The more / the more violent                            d. The less / less violent
3. No one in the team can play better than John.  
a. John plays well but the others play better.  
b. John as well as other players of the team plays very well.  
c. Everyone in the team, but John, plays very well.  
d. John is the best player of the team.
4. He only feels happy whenever he does not have much work to do.  
a. The more he works, the happier he feels.    b. The less he works, the happier he feels  
c. His work makes him feel happy.                d. He feels happier and happier with his work.
5. I learn a lot but I cannot remember anything.  
a. I learn more and more and remember more and more.  
b. The less I learn, the more I remember.  
c. The more I learn, the less I remember.  
d. I remember not only what I have learnt.
6. Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ John.  
a. younger and more intelligent than                      b. more young and intelligent than  
c. more intelligent and younger than                      d. the more intelligent and younger than
7. The Mekong Delta is \_\_\_\_\_ deltas in Vietnam.  
a. the largest of the two                                      b. the more larger of the two  
c. one of the two largest                                      d. one of the two larger
8. The hotel was ..... any one we had stayed at before.  
a. more expensive than                                      b. more expensive as  
c. most expensive than                                      d. better expensive than
9. The more cars people produce, ..... cheaper they are.  
a. the    b. the cars have c. the more                                      d. the cars are
10. Is her health getting ..... and .....?  
a. bad / bad    b. good / good    c. worse / worsed.    d. more / more
11. .... we eat, the fatter we become.  
a. The much    b. The more    c. Many    d. A lot of
12. The more we study, the ..... we are.  
a. more good    b. better    c. better than    d. good

## UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### VOCABULARY

- organization (.....) .....
- (be) involved in .....
- Red Cross Society = The Red Cross .....
- humani'tarian (a) .....
- **dedicate to** (v) /'dedikeit/ ≈ **devote to** (v) .....
- wounded soldier .....
- civilian (n) /sə'viljən/ .....

- prisoner (n)	.....
- ..... (n)	nạn nhân
- ..... (n)	thảm họa
- epi'demic (n)	.....
- ..... (n)	nạn đói
- initiate (v) - initiative (n, a)	.....
- appall (v)	kinh hoàng
- appeal (v)	kêu gọi
- delegate (n)	đại biểu
- official (a)	.....
- convention (n)	bảng hiến pháp
- disaster-stricken	.....
- federation (.....)	liên đoàn, liên bang
- <b>result in</b>	.....
- ..... (n)	sứ mệnh
- ..... (n)	trụ sở chính
- ca'tastrophe (n)	.....
- tsu'nami (n)	.....
- hesitation (n) - 'hesitate (.....)	.....
- <b>wash away</b>	.....
- <b>provide s.o with sth</b>	.....
- <b>provide sth to s.o</b>	.....
- <b>advocate for</b>	.....
- UN = .....	.....
- UNICEF = .....	.....
- WHO = .....	.....
- WWF = .....	.....
- <b>establish (v) = set up</b>	.....
- objective (n) = aim (n)	.....
- <b>fill in</b>	.....
- <b>look up</b>	.....
- <b>give up</b>	.....
- <b>put on</b>	.....
- <b>take off</b>	.....

- **turn on # turn off** .....
- **wash up** .....
- **turn up** = arrive .....
- **go on** .....
- **go off** = .....
- **look after** = .....
- **try out** = .....
- **take after** = .....
- **hold up** = .....
- **get over** = .....
- **turn round** .....
- **lie down** .....

**READING**

**Task 1 and 2 in the textbook, page 154**

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

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

**SPEAKING**

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

**1. so .....that ( quá .... đến nỗi)**

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

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

**2. such .....that**

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

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

**3. too ..... to (quá ...không thể)**

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

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

**4. enough ....to (đủ ....để có thể)**

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

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

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

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

**Task 1: (textbook, page 155)**

**Task 2: Choose the best answers**

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

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

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

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

**1. Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích:**

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

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

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

## 2. Cụm từ chỉ mục đích:

**KD: S + V + to / in order to / so as to + V1**

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

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

She got up early so as not to miss the bus.

### EXERCISE 1: Choose the best answers

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

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

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

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

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**I. Pronunciation**

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

**II. Grammar**

**PHRASAL VERBS**

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

**UNIT 15: WOMEN IN SOCIETY**

**VOCABULARY**

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

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

**READING**

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

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

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

**SPEAKING: Communicative expression:**

**Task 1, 2: (textbook, page 165)**

**Task 3: Choose the best answers**

- A: "Would you like to have dinner with me?" B: "....."  
A. Yes, I'd love to                                      B. I'm very happy                                      C. Yes, It is                                      D. Yes, so do I
- Peter: "I enjoy listening to pop music." Mary: "....."  
A. I'm, too                                      B. I don't                                      C. Neither do I                                      D. So am I
- Ann: "Are you going to visit Britain next month?" Kim: "Yes,....."  
A. I am                                      B. I do                                      C. I like                                      D. I going
- David: "You've got a beautiful dress!" Helen: "....."  
A. I do                                      B. Thanks for your compliment  
C. You too                                      D. OK
- Sue: "I love pop music" Alice: "....."  
A. I do, too                                      B. No, I won't                                      C. Yes, I like it                                      D. Neither do I
- Jack: "I've got to go, Sarah. So long." So long, Jack. And ....."  
A. be careful                                      B. don't hurry                                      C. take care                                      D. don't take it
- Mary: "That's a very nice skirt you are wearing." Julia: "....."  
A. That's nice                                      B. I like it                                      C. That's all right                                      D. I'm glad you like it
- Peter: "Sorry, I'm late." Mary: "....."  
A. OK                                      B. Don't worry                                      C. Hold the line please                                      D. Go ahead
- A: Would you like some more tea? – B: ....."  
A. Yes, please                                      B. Here you are                                      C. It doesn't matter                                      D. I'm OK
- A: ....."? – B: He's OK now.  
A. What is he                                      B. How is he                                      C. How tall is he                                      D. What's he like
- A: Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift. – B: ....."  
A. You are welcome                                      B. Thank you                                      C. Cheers                                      D. Have a good day
- A: Excuse me – B: ....."?  
A. What                                      B. Yes                                      C. No                                      D. Thank you
- Must we do it now?-"No, ....."  
A. you won't                                      B. you mustn't                                      C. you can't                                      D. you needn't
- Would you like to go to the movie with me ?-"....."  
A. No,I wouldn't. That's boring  
B. I'd love to but I can't. I'm visiting grandma with mom  
C. Yes, I'd like to  
D. I'd love
- Your fur coat look very expensive. -"..... It was secondhand."  
A. Yes, it does                                      B. I'm sorry  
C. Really? It wasn't expensive                                      D. No it isn't

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**I. Pronunciation**

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

## II. Grammar

### PHRASAL VERBS (Cont.)

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

**EXERCISE 3: Choose the best answers**

- When the alarm went off, everyone proceeded calmly to the emergency exits.
  - fell
  - exploded
  - called
  - rang
- Mrs. Jones's husband passed away fast Friday. We are all shocked by the news.
  - got married
  - divorced
  - died
  - were on business
- If you do not understand the word "superstitious," look it up in the dictionary.
  - find its meaning
  - write it
  - draw it
  - note it
- Yesterday I ran into Sam at the grocery store. I had not seen him for years.
  - met
  - visited
  - said goodbye to
  - made friends with
- Let's go over that report again before we submit it.
  - dictate
  - print
  - read carefully
  - type
- I think women are suited \_\_\_\_\_ many important things, besides childbearing and homemaking.
  - of
  - on
  - for
  - about
- Women are increasingly involved \_\_\_\_\_ the public life.
  - of
  - in
  - with
  - from
- Before the plane \_\_\_\_\_ off, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
  - woke
  - brought
  - kept
  - took
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your gloves on. It is cold outside.
  - let
  - make
  - put
  - fix
- If you don't have the telephone number now, you can \_\_\_\_\_ me up later and give it to me then.
  - call
  - stop
  - give
  - hold
- What does "www" \_\_\_\_\_ for? Is it short for "world wide web?"
  - sit
  - stand
  - lie
  - point
- I cannot believe Peter and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ up last week. They have been married for almost fifteen years. I hope they get back together.
  - went
  - gave
  - looked
  - broke
- My husband spends far more time helping our three kids \_\_\_\_\_ homework and studying for tests than I do.
  - on
  - to
  - with
  - in
- When they are at \_\_\_\_\_ work, employed men work about an hour more than employed women.
  - a
  - an
  - the
  - Ø
- On 18 December 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by \_\_\_\_\_ United Nations General Assembly.
  - a
  - an
  - the
  - Ø
- Could you turn.....the music so we can sleep?
  - down
  - away
  - over
  - up
- Yesterday I ran into Sam at the grocery store. I had not seen him for years.
  - met
  - visited
  - said goodbye to
  - made friends with
- Let's go over that report again before we submit it.
  - dictate
  - print
  - read carefully
  - type

19. In our modern time, the \_\_\_\_\_ of women has shifted from homemaker to outside worker.  
a. role                      b. period                      c. right                      d. pay
20. Western women are more \_\_\_\_\_ than Asian women.  
a. depend                      b. dependent                      c. independent                      d. independently
21. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), was established in 1946.  
a. set up                      b. taken off                      c. put away                      d. run up
22. Stay here \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. since I came back                      b. until I come back                      c. when I will come back                      d. as soon as I was coming back
23. Getting good education and making money themselves have given women more \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. free                      b. freely                      c. freed                      d. freedom

## UNIT 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

### VOCABULARY

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) .....
- accelerate (.....) /ək'seləreit/ - acceleration (.....) .....
- growth (n) .....
- promote (v) .....
- ..... (n) công bằng
- account for** .....
- diverse (adj) - diversity (n) .....
- diversify (v) .....
- statistics (n) .....
- gross domestic product = GDP .....
- pay attention to** .....
- trade (n) .....
- vision (n) .....
- forge (v) = form tạo dựng
- ..... (n) - integrate (v) sự hòa nhập .....
- realize (v) khả thi
- realization (n) .....
- realizable (adj) .....
- rural development phát triển nông thôn
- medium (adj) .....
- enterprise (n) .....
- significant (adj) = important .....
- socio-economic (adj) .....

- religion (n) .....

- ..... tiên tộ

**READING**

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

**Task 4:**

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

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

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

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

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

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

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

**EXERCISE 3: Choose the best answers**

1. Don't bother me while I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. am working                      B. was working                      C. will work                      D. will have worked
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the book by the time you come tonight.  
 A. will be finishing                      B. finished                      C. had finished                      D. will have finished
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ since we \_\_\_\_\_ school?  
 A. are you / left                      B. will you be / had left  
 C. have you been / left                      D. had you been/ had left
4. The last time I saw Rose was three years ago.  
 A. I didn't see Rose three years ago.                      B. I have seen Rose for three years.  
 C. I haven't seen Rose for three years.                      D. I hadn't seen Rose for three years.
5. When did Mike start learning French?  
 A. How long has Mike started to learn French?  
 B. How long ago has Mike started to learn French?  
 C. How long has Mike been learning French?

- D. How long was Mike starting to learn French?
6. "Can we begin the test?" - "We can't unless the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ so."  
A. will say    B. is saying    C. shall say    D. says
7. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish \_\_\_\_\_ on earth for ages and ages.  
A. existed    B. are existing    C. exists    D. have existed
8. She was sitting on the park bench when she \_\_\_\_\_ a strange noise.  
A. heard    B. hears    C. was hearing    D. had heard
9. They missed the ferry. I \_\_\_\_\_ by the time they reached the pier.  
A. had gone    B. went    C. would go    D. has gone
10. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ chess once or twice a week when I \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
A. play / am    B. played / was    C. play / was    D. play / will be
11. I had missed the beginning of the film when I \_\_\_\_\_ TV on.  
A. switched    B. was switching    C. am switching    D. had switched
12. The last time I played football was in 1991.  
A. I haven't played football in 1991.    B. I haven't played football since 1991.  
C. I didn't play football in 1991.    D. I last played football since 1991.
13. Nothing has changed in this town since I first \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. visit    B. visited    C. have visited    D. am visited
14. This morning while I \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus, it started to rain.  
A. waited    B. have waited    C. had waited    D. was waiting
15. This is the first time we \_\_\_\_\_ a sewing machine.  
A. are using    B. use    C. used    D. have used
16. "Where is Nam?" - "He \_\_\_\_\_ in his room."  
A. studies    B. is studying    C. studied    D. has studied
17. When I was at school, I \_\_\_\_\_ soccer twice a week.  
A. will play    B. am playing    C. used to play    D. am going to play
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 hours when the storm suddenly broke.  
A. had been running    B. have been running    C. are running    D. will be running
19. I can't go out with you because I \_\_\_\_\_ for my uncle.  
A. wait    B. am waiting    C. was waiting    D. will wait
20. While Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his car, he \_\_\_\_\_ some dents in the doors.  
A. washed/ discovered    B. was washing/ discovered  
C. was washing/ was discovering    D. was washing/ has discovered
21. I am sitting in class right now but I \_\_\_\_\_ at home at this moment yesterday.  
A. was staying    B. have stayed    C. is staying    D. stayed
22. When Peter \_\_\_\_\_, we told him the good news.  
A. wakes up    B. has woken up    C. woke up    D. was waking
23. After I \_\_\_\_\_ here, I \_\_\_\_\_ to feel better.  
A. have come / started    B. had come / started    C. was coming/ had started    D. came/ had started
24. In recent years, the price of coffee, cocoa and bananas \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has fallen    B. fell    C. was falling    D. falls
25. He fell down when he \_\_\_\_\_ towards the church.  
A. run    B. runs    C. was running    D. had run
26. When Jack \_\_\_\_\_ me, I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.  
A. was phoning / wrote    B. phoned / has been writing  
C. phoned / was writing    D. has phoned / was writing

