**ĐỀ CƯƠNG**

**TIẾNG ANH 7**

**HỌC KỲ 2**

**(Đã giảm tải)**

**Năm học: 2019 – 2020**

**PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO – TX BẾN CÁT**

**TRƯỜNG THCS MỸ THẠNH**

**TỔ ANH – NHẠC**

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**ĐỀ CƯƠNG TIẾNG ANH 7 HỌC KÌ 2**

**Năm học: 2019-2020**

**UNIT 8: FILMS**

1. **VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | animation (n) | /'ænɪˈmeɪʃən/ | phim hoạt hoạ |
| 2. | critic (n) | /'krɪtɪk/ | nhà phê bình |
| 3. | direct (v) | /dɪˈrekt/ | làm đạo diễn (phim, kịch...) |
| 4. | disaster (n) | /dɪˈzɑːstə/ | thảm hoạ, tai hoạ |
| 5. | documentary (n) | /,dɒkjə'mentri/ | phim tài liệu |
| 6. | entertaining (adj) | /,entə'teɪnɪŋ/ | thú vị, làm vui lòng vừa ý |
| 7. | gripping (adj) | /'ɡrɪpɪŋ/ | hấp dẫn, thú vị |
| 8. | hilarious (adj) | /hɪˈleəriəs/ | vui nhộn, hài hước |
| 9. | horror film (n) | /'hɒrə fɪlm / | phim kinh dị |
| 10. | must-see (n) | /'mʌst si:/ | bộ phim hấp dẫn cần xem |
| 11. | poster (n) | /'pəʊstə/ | áp phích quảng cáo |
| 12. | recommend (v) | /,rekə'mend / | giới thiệu, tiến cử |
| 13. | review (n) | /rɪˈvju:/ | bài phê bình |
| 14. | scary (adj) | /:skeəri/ | làm sợ hãi, rùng rợn |
| 15. | science fiction (sci-fi) (n) | /saɪəns fɪkʃən/ | phim khoa học viễn tưởng |
| 16. | star (v) | /stɑː/ | đóng vai chính |
| 17. | survey (n) | /'sɜːveɪ/ | cuộc khảo sát |
| 18. | thriller (n) | /'θrɪlə / | phim kinh dị, giật gân |
| 19. | violent (adj) | /'vaɪələnt/ | có nhiều cảnh bạo lực |

1. **GRAMMAR:**
2. **-ED and -ING adjectives:**

**1. -ED adjective ( Tính từ có đuôi ed ):** Được dùng để diễn tả cảm xúc của con người, hay con vật và những cảm xúc này thường được tạo nên bởi các tác động bên ngoài.

**Ex1:** *The film was long and I was* ***bored****.*

**Ex2:** *My cat is* ***frightened*** *of my neighbor's dog.*

**2. -ING adjective ( Tính từ có đuôi ing)** : Được dùng để miêu tả tính chất, bản chất của sự vật, sự việc hoặc con người.

**Ex3:** *The film was long and* ***boring****.*

**Ex4:** *The news was* ***shocking****. She was* ***shocked*** *when she read the news.*

1. **Although/ Despite/ In spite of ( Mặc dù):**
2. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |
| --- |
| **a/ Although + clause 1, clause 2.**  **S+ V S+ V**  **b/ In spite of / Despite + N/ NP/ V-ing , Clause.**  **(**Chúng ta chỉ sử dụng **V-ing** sau in spite of/ despitetrong trường hợp chủ ngữ của 2 vế giống nhau) |

1. **Cách dùng:**

Chúng ta dùng *although/ in spite of/ despite* dùng để diễn tả sự đối lập của 2 sự việc, hiện tượng trong cùng một câu.

**Ex:** *Although he is so young, he performs excellently.*

Clause

**Ex:** *Despite/ In spite of being so young, he performs excellently.*

V-ing

= *Despite/ In spite of his young age, he performs excellently.*

NP

1. **Howerver, nevertheless (Tuy nhiên):**
2. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |
| --- |
| **a/** Clause 1**. However/ nevertheless,** clause 2.  **b/** Clause 1**; However,** clause 2. |

1. **Cách dùng:**

However/ Nevertheless dùng để diễn tả hai câu có nội dung đối lập nhau.

**Ex:** *I am good at English. However, I study Math so bad.*

*She used to live in Ha Noi. Nevertheless, She is living in New York now.*

1. **EXERCISES:**
2. **Odd one out.**

1. A. terrifying B. thrilling C. fascinating D. delicious

2. A. fresh B. convincing C. believable D. interesting

3. A. excellent B. interesting C. amusing D. bad-tempered

4. A. fantastic B. wonderful C. brilliant D. lazy

5. A. dramatic B. funny C. beautiful D. boring

**II. Choose best answer A, B, or C to complete the sentences.**

1. It stars Marlon Brandon as the Godfather. He won an Oscar for his as the boss.

A. action B. performance C. direction

2. Shaun of the Dead is a . It's very funny, but it's also a horror film.

A. cartoon B. comedy C. sci-fi

3. There's The Princess and the Frog. It's an film from Disney.

A. ugly B. animated C. boring

4. The film was so boring. , Jack saw it from beginning to end.

A. Therefore B. However C. Although

5. If you want to know which films are on at the cinemas, you should look at the film of this newspaper.

A. section B. review C. report

6. I think I did OK in my speech last night I'd had almost no sleep for 24 hours.

A. Although B. However C. Despite

7. My film this year was Zero Game, the latest thriller by director Xi Dong.

A. hobby B. favorite C. love

8. I couldn't sleep, being tired.

A. However B. Though C. In spite of

**III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. It's an film and I'm every time I start watching it. (interest)

2. It was in the lesson because our teacher is in history. (bore)

3. My father is very with my Math examination because of the mark (amaze)

4. My friend is a very sort of person, but he hates doing activities. (relax)

5. Working all day is very . I get when I enter my factory. (tire)

6. We were all very about the school trip, but it wasn’t an trip at all. (excite)

**IV. Complete the sentences, using words in the table. Sometimes, two answers are possible.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| although | despite | in spite of | however | nevertheless |

1. it was raining heavily; he went out without a raincoat.

2. I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.

3. I like the outdoors. , I don't like bugs and dirt.

4. her fear, she wrapped her arms around him.

5. The sky was gray and cloudy. , we went to the beach.

6. Nevertheless, many and serious shortcomings, the long series of Depretis administrations was marked by the adoption of some useful measures.

7. We have not yet won; , we shall keep trying.

8. And yet, her feelings, any relationship with him was potentially dangerous.

9. the issue was not discussed, it was far from out of her mind.

10. all Kutuzov's efforts to avoid that ruinous encounter, the massacre of the broken mob of French soldiers by worn-out Russians continued at Krasnoe for three days.

11. It looks like they're going to succeed their present difficulties.

12. being able to bench press two of her, the men actually listened.

13. she had said the words "I love you," several times, he had not uttered them.

14. Deidre felt no pity for him, the circumstances.

**UNIT 9: FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD**

1. **VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | festival (n) | /'festɪvl/ | lễ hội |
| 2. | fascinating (adj) | /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ | thú vị, hấp dẫn |
| 3. | religious (adj) | /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ | thuộc về tôn giáo |
| 4. | celebrate (v) | /'selɪbreɪt/ | tổ chức lễ |
| 5. | camp (n,v) | /Kæmp/ | trại,cắm trại |
| 6. | thanksgiving (n) | /'θæŋksgɪvɪŋ/ | lễ tạ ơn |
| 7. | stuffing (n) | /'stʌfɪŋ/ | nhân nhồi (vào gà) |
| 8. | feast (n) | /fi:st/ | bữa tiệc |
| 9. | turkey (n) | /'tə:ki/ | gà tây |
| 10. | gravy (n) | /'ɡreɪvi/ | nước xốt |
| 11. | cranberry (n) | /'kranb(ə)ri/ | quả nam việt quất |
| 12. | seasonal (adj) | /'si:zənl/ | thuộc về mùa |
| 13. | steep (adj) | /sti:p/ | dốc |

1. **GRAMMAR:**
2. **Wh-Question:**
3. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |
| --- |
| **a/ Wh-question + TĐT + S + V?**  **Ex:** *When does she come home?*  **b/ Wh-question + BE + S?**  **Ex:** *What is your favourite food?*  **c/ Wh- question + V + …?**  **Ex:** *Who owns this computer?* |

1. **Cách dùng:**

Một số Wh-question phổ biến và cách dùng:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What ( Cái gì) | Dùng để hỏi vật, sự việc |
| Which ( Nào, cái nào) | Dùng để hỏi về sự lựa chọn |
| Who ( ai) | Dùng để hỏi về người |
| Where ( ở đâu) | Dùng để hỏi nơi chốn |
| When ( khi nào) | Dùng để hỏi thời gian |
| Why ( tại sao) | Dùng để hỏi lý do |
| Whose ( của ai) | Dùng để hỏi về sự sở hữu |
| How ( như thế nào) | Dùng để hỏi về cách thức |
| How long ( bao lâu) | Dùng để hỏi về thời gian |
| How far ( bao xa) | Dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách |
| How often (bao lâu 1 lần) | Dùng để hỏi về tần xuất, mức độ thường xuyên |
| How much/ How many ( bao nhiêu) | Dùng để hỏi về số lượng |
| How much ( bao nhiêu) | Dùng để hỏi về số tiền |

1. **Adverbial phrases ( cụm trạng từ):**
2. **Cấu trúc:**

- Cụm trạng từ có thể là danh từ, giới từ, hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu.

- Cụm trạng từ có thể là một từ, hoặc là một cụm từ có các thành phần bổ nghĩa.

**Ex:** *After breakfast/ Before lunch*

*Usually/ often/ sometimes/ rarely*

*Late/ very early/ on time*

*Here/ there/ over there*

...

1. **Cách dùng:**

- Cụm trạng từ trong câu là những từ hoặc cụm từ có chức năng như một trạng từ nhằm đưa thông tin về thời gian, địa điểm, cách thức,… của một hành động.

- Cụm trạng từ có thể được dùng để trả lời các câu hỏi: “How”, “Where”, “When”, “Why”

- Cụm trạng từ có thể đứng ở các vị trí khác nhau trong câu.

**Ex:** *In spring, people go to Dalat Flower Festival to enjoy flowers.*

*The parade and performances take place after opening ceremony.*

1. **EXERCISES:**
2. **Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the other.**

1. A. harvest B. famous C. design D. festival

2. A. holiday B. tradition C. vacation D. activity

3. A. outdoor B. colorful C. celebration D. movement

4. A. Monday B. flower C. occasion D. joyful

5. A. tourist B. event C. special D. national

**II. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences, using the question words in the brackets.**

***A. Lunar New Year***

1. New Year's Day is celebrated on the first day of the new year. (When)

2. In New Year's Eve, there are often fireworks at midnight. (What)

3. People celebrate New Year's Eve with fireworks at the stroke of midnight as the New Year starts. (How)

4. People often spend New Year with their family and relatives to remember and honor their ancestors. (Who)

5. Every family thoroughly deans the house to sweep away any ill-fortune and make way for good incoming luck. (Why)

***B. Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)***

1. The festivities last for three days or more depending on the country. (How long)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The sacrificed animals must be at least a year old. (How old)

3. Eid al-Adha is celebrated by Muslims worldwide. (Who)

4. In the Islamic lunar calendar, Eid al-Adha falls on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah and lasts for four days. (When and How long)

5. The Festival originated *in the valley of Mecca (in present-day Saudi Arabia)*. (Where)

**UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY**

1. **VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | always (Adj) | / 'ɔːlweɪz / | luôn luôn |
| 2. | often (Adj) | / 'ɒf(ə)n / | thường |
| 3. | sometimes (Adj) | / 'sʌm.taɪmz / | thỉnh thoảng |
| 4. | never (Adj) | / 'nevə / | không bao giờ |
| 5. | take a shower (n) | / teɪk ə ʃaʊə / | tắm vòi tắm hoa sen |
| 6. | distance (n) | / 'dɪst(ə)ns / | khoảng cách |
| 7. | transport (n) | / trans'pɔrt / | phương tiện giao thông |
| 8. | electricity (n) | /,ɪlɛk'trɪsɪti / | điện |
| 9. | biogas (n) | /'baiou,gæs/ | khí sinh học |
| 10. | footprint (n) | / 'fʊtprɪnt / | dấu vết, vết chân |
| 11. | solar (Adj) | / 'soʊlər / | (thuộc về) mặt trời |
| 12. | carbon dioxide (n) | / 'kɑːrbən daɪˈɑːksaɪd / | khí CO2 |
| 13. | negative (Adj) | / 'neɡətɪv / | xấu, tiêu cực |
| 14. | alternative (Adj) | / ɔ:l'tə:nətiv / | có thể lựa chọn thay cho vật khác |
| 15. | dangerous (Adj) | / 'deindʒrəs / | nguy hiểm |
| 16. | energy (n) | / 'enədʒi / | năng lượng |
| 17. | hydro (n) | / 'haidrou / | thuộc về nước |
| 18. | non-renewable (adj) | / ,nɔn ri'nju:əbl / | không phục hồi, không tái tạo được |
| 19. | plentiful (Adj) | / 'plentifl / | phong phú, dồi dào |
| 20. | renewable (Adj) | / ri'nju:əbl / | phục hồi, làm mới lại |
| 21. | source (n) | / sɔ:s / | nguồn |

1. **GRAMMAR:**
2. **The future continuous ( Thì tương lai tiếp diễn):**
3. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |
| --- |
| **(+) S + WILL + BE + V-ING.**  **(-) S + WILL + NOT + BE + V-ING.**  **(?) WILL + S + BE + V-ING ?**  **(WH) WH + WILL + S + BE + V-ING?** |

**Ex:** (+)  *In ten months’ time I will be walking in Paris.*

(-) *I won’t be going for a walk this time tomorrow.*

(?) *Will you be using your bicycle this evening?*

(WH) *What will you be doing at this time next week?*

1. **Cách dùng:**

Thì tương lai tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định ở tương lai.

1. **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

* Trong câu thường xuất hiện các cụm từ sau:

- at this time + thời gian trong tương lai: at midnight tonight...

- at + giờ + danh từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai: at 5 p.m tomorrow...

- In ten years' time...

* Các trạng từ như: always, only, never, ever, still, just, v.v đặt trong thì tương lai.

**Ex:**  *Will you still be waiting for her when her plane arrives?*

*I will always be missing you though we are for apart.*

1. **Một số lưu ý:**

Phân biệt thì tương lai đơn và tương lai tiếp diễn:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Thì tương lai đơn** | **Thì tương lai tiếp diễn** |
| Tại thời điểm được nói đến, hành động bắt đầu hoặc kết thúc.  **Ex:** Tonight at 6 p.m, I will go home.  ( Vào lúc 6 giờ tối nay, tôi sẽ bắt đầu về nhà.) | Tại thời điểm được nói đến, hành động vẫn đang diễn ra.  **Ex:** Tonight at 6 p.m, I will be going home.  ( Vào lúc 6 giờ tối nay, tôi đang trên đường về nhà.) |

1. **The simple future passive ( Thì tương lai đơn ở thể bị động):**
2. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |
| --- |
| **(+) S + WILL + BE + V3/ED + (BY + O).**  **(-) S + WILL + NOT + BE + V3/ED + (BY + O).**  **(?) WILL + S + BE + V3/ED + (BY + O) ?**  **(WH) WH + WILL + S + BE + V3/3D + (BY + O) ?** |

**Ex 1:** *The birds will eat those cookies.*

* *Those cookies will be eaten by the birds.*

**Ex 2:** *Lan will not invite me to her birthday party.*

* *I will not be invited to her birthday party by Lan.*

**Ex 3:** *Will the manager sign the contract tomorrow?*

* *Will the contract be signed by the manager tomorrow?.*

1. **Cách dùng:**

- Câu bị động được dùng khi bản thân chủ thể không tự thực hiện được hành động.

- Câu bị động được dùng khi không biết chủ thể gây ra hành động là ai, hoặc chủ thể quá hiển nhiên.

- Khi chủ thể trong câu không quan trọng và ta muốn tập trung nhắc đến hành động.

1. **EXERCISES:**
2. **Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the other.**

1. A. chemical B. footprint C. sustain D. necessary

2. A. reduce B. battery C. hydro D. station

3. A. adsorb B. efficient C. building D. pollute

4. A. damage B. balance C. replace D. greenhouse

5. A. generate B. landscape C. layer D. machine

**II. Write the name of the type of energy in each blank based on the characteristics.**

1. : It harvests the energy of the sun through using collector panels to create conditions that can then be turned into a kind of power.

2. : It uses rise and fall of tides to convert kinetic energy of incoming and outgoing tides into electrical energy.

3. : The energy is created mainly from uranium and plutonium through a specific reaction, which is then collected and used to power generators.

4. : By using large turbines to take available wind as the power to turn, the turbine can then turn a generator to produce electricity.

5. : It is the energy that is produced from beneath the earth.

6. : They are formed by natural processes such as buried dead organisms and barely renewable.

7. : It is power derived from the energy of falling water or fast running water.

**III. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. When you come tonight, our group (practice) for our class presentation.

2. I (not/study) this evening. Do you want to go out?

3. What (do) this afternoon at 3PM?

4. We (write) essays all semester for English 2. It is going to be a lot of work.

5. My brothers and I (not/camp) this weekend. We will be too busy studying for exams.

6. Tomorrow, I (sit) in the same seat that I am sitting in now.

7. My friend (practice) for the TOEFL exam over her summer vacation. Will be practicing.

8. Please don't call me after 11PM. I (sleep)

9. I (not/travel) with my brother through Europe because I don't have enough money.

10. I (take) English 2 next semester.

**IV. Change the sentences into the passive voice.**

1. Scientists anticipate that people will use up fossil fuels by 2052.

2. In the future, an energy crisis will force civilization to research and develop alternative energy sources.

3. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will release a report in November about current figures of greenhouse-gas emissions.

4. Human will use the sun as the biggest energy source for the future.

5. Because of climate change, people will have to spend a lot of money on heating and cooling, much more than they used to.

6. We will minimize the use of electricity to save our energy.

7. Space-based solar power will allow us to work around these challenges.

8. People will discover many kinds of alternative energy to address concerns about fossil fuels, such as its high carbon dioxide emissions.

9. Because of the variety of energy choices and differing goals of their advocates, people consider that defining some energy types as "alternative" is controversial.

10. Solar energy will replace most of fossil fuels in the future.

1. **Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.**

**sources believe renewable**

**solar and wind power supplying energy**

It's hard to (1) that just 200 years ago our main energy source was wood. Now we have a wealth of energy sources to choose from, including a growing range of (2) energy technologies.

But what does the future hold? How can we keep (3) to an ever-growing population? How much will it cost? And what impact will the energy choices we make have on our living conditions and our planet?

In a report this year, the International Energy Agency expects electricity generation from renewable energy (4) to increase from 21 percent in 2012 to 33 percent by 2040. Moreover, as battery technology improves, it will be better able to support renewable energy sources, such as (5) .

**VI. Read the passage and answer the questions below.**

One major advantage with the use of renewable energy is that as it is renewable therefore it is sustainable and so will never run out. Renewable energy facilities generally require less maintenance than traditional generators. Their fuel being derived from natural and available resources reduces the costs of operation. Even more importantly, renewable energy produces little or no waste products such as carbon dioxide or other chemical pollutants, so has minimal impact on the environment.

It is easy to recognize the environmental advantages of utilizing the alternative and renewable forms of energy but we must also be aware of the disadvantages. One disadvantage with renewable energy is that it is difficult to generate the quantities of electricity that are as large as those produced by traditional fossil fuel generators. This may mean that we need to reduce the amount of energy we use or simply build more energy facilities. It also indicates that the best solution to our energy problems may be to have a balance of many different power sources. Hydro generators need rain to fill dams to supply flowing water. Wind turbines need wind to turn the blades, and solar collectors need clear skies and sunshine to collect heat and make electricity. Another advantage of renewable energy sources is the reliability of supply. Renewable energy often relies on the weather for its source of power. The current cost of renewable energy technology is also far in excess of traditional fossil fuel generation. This is because it is a new technology and as such has extremely large capital cost.

1. What is the most important advantage of renewable resources?

2. Which is less expensive to operate, non-renewable or renewable energy? Why?

3. What does wind energy need to generate power?

4. Why is the total cost of renewable energy technology far more than that of fossil fuels?

**UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE.**

1. **VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | safety (n) | /'seɪfti/ | Sự an toàn |
| 2. | pleasant (a) | /'pleznt/ | Thoải mái, dễ chịu |
| 3. | imaginative (a) | /ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ | Tưởng tượng |
| 4. | traffic jam (n) | /'træfɪk dʒæm/ | Sự kẹt xe |
| 5. | crash (n) | /kræʃ/ | Va chạm xe, tai nạn xe |
| 6. | fuel (n) | /fju:əl/ | Nhiên liệu |
| 7. | eco-friendly (adj) | /'i:kəu 'frendli/ | thân thiện với hệ sinh thái, thân thiện với môi trường |
| 8. | float (v) | /fləut/ | Nổi |
| 9. | flop (v) | /flɔp/ | Thất bại |
| 10. | hover scooter (n) | /'hɔvə 'sku:tə/ | một loại phương tiện di chuyển cá nhân trượt trên mặt đất |
| 11. | monowheel (n) | /'mɔnouwi:l/ | một loại xe đạp có một bánh |
| 12. | pedal (v,n) | /'pedl/ | đạp, bàn đạp |
| 13. | segway (n) | /'segwei/ | một loại phương tiện di chuyển cá nhân bằng cách đẩy chân để chạy bánh xe trên mặt đất |
| 14. | metro (n) | /'metrəʊ/ | Xe điện ngầm |
| 15. | skytrain (n) | /skʌɪ treɪn/ | Tàu trên không trong thành phố |
| 16. | gridlocked (adj) | /'grɪdlɑːkt/ | Giao thông kẹt cứng |
| 17. | pollution (n) | /pə'lu:ʃ(ə)n/ | Ô nhiễm |
| 18. | technology (n) | /tek'nɒlədʒi/ | Kỷ thuật |

1. **GRAMMAR:**
2. **Will for future prediction (Will trong câu dự đoán):**
3. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |
| --- |
| **(+) S + WILL + Vo.**  **(-) S + WILL + NOT + Vo.**  **(?) WILL + S + Vo ?**  **(WH) WH + WILL + S + Vo ?** |

**Ex:** (+) *The year 2222 will be a very interesting year.*

(-) *This movie won’t win any Academy Award.*

(?) *Will Donald Trump be the next president of the US?*

1. **Cách dùng:**

- Khi muốn đưa ra một dự đoán, nhận định có thể xảy ra trong tương lai nhưng không chắc chắn hoặc không có căn cứ, ta dùng thì tương lai đơn với “will”.

- Dùng trong câu với cấu trúc tiên đoán.

*S + anticipate/ forecast/ predict (that) + S + will + (not)+ Vo.*

*Hoặc : It + is + anticipated/ forecast/ predicted (that) + S + will + (not) + Vo.*

**Ex:** *People anticipate that Portugal will win Euro 2024.*

1. **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

- Trong câu có xuất hiện các từ như: predict, forecast, foretell, foresee, anticipate, see, say, tell in advance, project, speculate, imagine, picture, estimate, guess, think, etc.

- Trong câu có thể xuất hiện các cụm từ chỉ một thời điểm trong tương lai: Next week/ month/ year…, in the future, in the year,…

1. **Possessive pronouns ( Đại từ sở hữu):**
2. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** |
| I | MY | MINE |
| YOU | YOUR | YOURS |
| HE | HIS | HIS |
| SHE | HER | HERS |
| IT | ITS | ITS |
| WE | OUR | OURS |
| THEY | THEIR | THEIRS |

1. **Cách dùng:**

- Nếu như tính từ sở hữu phải dùng với một danh từ thì đại từ sở hữu có thể đứng một mình.

**Ex:** *This is my house.*

* *This house is mine.*

- Đại từ sở hữu dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

+ Dùng thay cho một tính từ sở hữu và danh từ đã được nhắc đến trước đó.

**Ex:**  *Her shirt is white and mine is blue.*

+ Dùng trong dạng câu sở hữu kép.

**Ex:**  *He is a friend of mine.*

1. **EXERCISES:**
2. **Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.**

1. Last summer we went to Russia the ferry. It was wonderful.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

2. I saw your parents a car yesterday evening.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

3. Susan and Mike came to work bus yesterday.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

4. They came to their office a bus.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

5. Tom has to go to the bus stop if he wants to go bus.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

6. My sister always comes to work her bike.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

7. My parents met each other a plane during their flight to England.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

8. I won't go there by car. I'll go foot. It's better for my health.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

9. Yesterday I sat the last carriage of the Warsaw train.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

10. He gets the car and drive too fast.

A. at B. on C. in D. by

1. **Choose the right word to fill in the blank.**
2. We will travel from Spain to France by plane. The plane will at 10 am and will land at 11:00 am in Paris.

A. take off B. flight C. depart D. journey

2. The train for Cambridge will depart from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number 9.

A. baggage B. platform C. pavement D. highway

3. Anne and Joe will travel by sea. They will at Liverpool for New York.

A. shopping B. embark C. travel D. have

4. I'd love to go on a long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. time B. transport C. road D. journey

5. All flights to New York tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of bad weather.

A. delayed B. soon C. late D. early

6. How much is a ticket to New York?

A. swim B. runway C. one-way D. side

7. We had to pay extra for our excess .

A. baggage B. person C. fine D. ticket

**III. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. I don't think he (win) the next election.

2. I’m sure they (not score) another goal.

3. The airport (be) busy in August.

4. (it snow) this year?

5. (you/ able) find a good job when you leave school?

6. Who do you think (win) the next World Cup?

7. Please remind me of my visit to the dentist tomorrow. (I/ certainly/ forget)

8. The bus is late. I have a feeling . (not arrive) before 5 o'clock.

9. Let's purchase at the supermarket. (Coke/ cheaper)

10. Jane knows math well. (she/ help) you.

11. You (earn) a lot of money.

**IV. Fill in the blank with the correct possessive pronounce or possessive adjective.**

1. Jane has already eaten her lunch, but I'm saving until later.

2. She has broken leg.

3. My mobile needs to be fixed, but is working.

4. Andy's computer is a Mac, but is a PC.

5. We gave them telephone number, and they gave us .

6. pencil is broken. Can I borrow ?

7. car is cheap, but is expensive.

8. You can't have any chocolate! It's all !

9. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is .

10. In our garden is a bird. The nest is .

**V. Choose A, B, C or D.**

Thinking about how we might be (1)............... in 10,20 or even 500 years is enough to make the mind melt. Will we still even be using planes (perhaps we (2) ............... flying our cars from Seattle to Paris)? What if in 100 years we could (3)............... straight to our next holiday destination?

While we (4)..............., engineers and designers all over the world are testing out what could become the (5) ............... of the future. Witness the just-launched prototype of the 'Superbus', described by CNN as the love child of a DeLorean and a stretch limo. We get die feeling these vehicles are often designed to be fast, fuel-efficient and, well, out-of-this-world.

Granted, some of them may never (6)............... to our roads, skies or 'teleportation passageways', but it's fun envisioning what the (7) ............... may hold.

1. A. travel B. travelled C. travelling

2. A. are B. want C. will be

3. A. teleport B. hire C. play

4. A. fantasy B. fantasize C. fantastic

5. A. transport B. mean C. vehicles

6. A. find it B. make it C. do it

7. A. future B. people C. human

**VI. Read the passage and answer the question below.**

Transportation is the second-largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (after power generation), and accounts for 70 percent of all domestic oil consumption. Our car are big polluters, and 80 percent of people who work outside the home make it worse by driving to work alone. There has to be a better way, and there is.

The simplest and least expensive way to revolutionize our transportation system is a very low-tech solution: Let people telecommute. Leave your car in the garage just two days a week and you cut your annual carbon dioxide emissions by 1,600 pounds. It seems crazy that in an era when all the high-tech tools of the modern office are available cheaply at home, we still require people to show up for work. Nowadays, half of all jobs are "receptive to telework," the Atlantic reports, and the rapidly expanding information technology field is especially simpatico.

1. How many percent of oil consumption in America does transportation account for?

2. How do people who work at the office cause air pollution?

3. What will happen when you leave your car home 2 days a week?

4. How many jobs are able to work via telephone nowadays?

**UNIT 12: AN OVERCROWDED WORLD**

1. **VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | affect (v) | /ə'fekt/ | Tác động, ảnh hưởng |
| 2. | block (v) | /blɑ:k/ | Gây ùn tắc |
| 3. | cheat (v) | /tʃi:t/ | Lừa đảo |
| 4. | crime (n) | /kraim/ | Tội phạm |
| 5. | criminal (n) | /'kriminəl/ | Kẻ tội phạm |
| 6. | density (n) | /'densiti/ | Mật độ dân số |
| 7. | diverse (adj) | /dai'və:s/ | Đa dạng |
| 8. | effect (n) | /i'fekt/ | Kết quả |
| 9. | explosion (n) | /iks'plouƷ ən/ | Bùng nổ |
| 10. | flea market (n) | /fli:'mɑ:kit/ | Chợ trời |
| 11. | hunger (n) | /'hʌɳgər/ | Sự đói khát |
| 12. | major (adj) | /'meiʤər/ | Chính, chủ yếu, lớn |
| 13. | malnutrition (n) | /,mælnju:'triʃən/ | Bệnh suy dinh dưỡng |
| 14. | megacity (n) | /'megəsiti/ | Thành phố lớn |
| 15. | overcrowded (Adj) | /,ouvə'kraudid/ | Quá đông đúc |
| 16. | poverty (n) | /'pɔvəti/ | Sự nghèo đói |
| 17. | slum (n) | /slʌm/ | Khu ổ chuột |
| 18. | slumdog (n) | /slʌmdɔg/ | Kẻ sống ở khu ổ chuột |
| 19. | space (n) | /speis/ | Không gian |
| 20. | spacious (Adj) | /'speiʃəs/ | Rộng rãi |

1. **GRAMMAR:**
2. **Comparisons of quantifiers ( So sánh hơn, kém của lượng từ): MORE and LESS**
3. **Cấu trúc:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **So sánh hơn** | S1 + V+ MORE + N ( đếm được hoặc không đếm được) + THAN + S2/ CLAUSE. |
| **So sánh kém** | S1 + V + LESS + N ( không đếm được) + THAN + S2/ CLAUSE.  S1 + V + FEWER + N ( đếm được) |

1. **Cách dùng:**

Chúng ta sử dụng more hoặc less để: So sánh giữa người ( hoặc vật) này với người ( hoặc vật) khác.

**Ex:** *There are more birds in the tree than that in the cage.*

*Viet Nam has less clean water than the USA.*

*I have fewer comic books than Lan.*

1. **Tag questions ( Câu hỏi đuôi):**
2. **Nguyên tắc chung khi lập câu hỏi đuôi:**

- Nếu câu nói trước dấu phẩy là câu khẳng định, câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể phủ định.

- Nếu câu nói trước dấu phẩy là câu phủ định, câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể khẳng định.

**Ex:** *You haven’t bought the ticket, have you?*

*It isn’t a beautiful day, is it?*

1. **Cấu trúc:**

- Câu hỏi đuôi gồm một trợ động từ tương ứng với thì được dùng trong câu nói trước dấu phầy, có NOT hoặc không có NOT và một đại từ nhân xưng tương ứng với chủ ngữ của câu nói trước dấu phẩy.

|  |
| --- |
| **S + V + O, TĐT + (NOT) + PRONOUN ?**  Trong đó: Pronoun là Đại từ |

- Trong phần đuôi đại từ chỉ có thể là I,you, we, they, he, she, it.  
Đàn ông ---> he  
Đàn bà----> she  
Vật(số ít ) ---> it  
There---> there  
This---> it  
That ---> it  
These ---> they  
Those---> they  
Số nhiều ---> they

No one, nobody, anyone, everyone, someone ---> they

Everything, nothing ---> it

1. **Câu hỏi đuôi cho các thì:**

1. Đối với động từ TO BE: ta dùng to be để làm trợ động từ trong phần đuôi

- He is handsome, isn’t he?

- You are not worried, are you?

2. Hiện tại đơn đối với động từ thường: mượn trợ động từ DO hoặc DOES tùy theo chủ ngữ

- They like me, don’t they?

- She gets up late, doesn’t she?

3. Thì quá khứ đơn với động từ thường: mượn trợ động từ DID, quá khứ đơn với TO BE: WAS hoặc WERE:

-  You lied to me, didn’t you?

- He didn’t come here, did he?

- Lan was friendly, wasn’t She?

4.  Thì hoàn thành hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn: mượn trợ động từ HAVE,HAS, had để làm trợ từ.

- They have left, haven’t they?

- The rain has stopped, hasn’t it?

5. Thì tương lai đơn:

- It will rain, won’t it?

**6. Với động từ khuyết thiếu thì dùng ngay động từ khuyết thiếu làm phần trợ từ.**

**- You can drive this car, can’t you?**

**NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP ĐẶC BIỆT**

**1. USED TO**: từng (diễn tả thói quen, hành động thường lập đi lập lại trong quá khứ)- Trường hợp này, ta cứ việc xem USED TO là một động từ chia ở thì quá khứ. Do đó, câu hỏi đuôi tương ứng chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ DID

- SHE USED TO LIVE HERE, DIDN'T SHE?

**2. HAD BETTER:** HAD BETTER thường được viết ngắn gọn thành 'D BETTER, nên dễ khiến ta lúng túng khi phải lập câu hỏi đuôi tương ứng. Khi thấy 'D BETTER, chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ HAD để lập câu hỏi đuôi.

- HE'D BETTER STAY, HADN'T HE?

**3. WOULD RATHER:**

WOULD RATHER thường được viết gọn là 'D RATHER nên cũng dễ gây lúng túng cho bạn. Chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ WOULD cho trường hợp này để lập câu hỏi đuôi.

- YOU'D RATHER GO, WOULDN'T YOU?

**4. Nếu câu đầu có NOT, hoặc các yếu tố phủ định như : never, rarely, nobody, hardly, seldom, scarcely...., thì [trợ từ] không có NOT,**

- They never come late, do they?

**5. I am --------> Aren't I** ? ( nhưng nếu là :I am not... thì lại dùng :am I ?)  
- Đặc biệt với I AM..., câu hỏi đuôi phải là AREN'T I:

+ I AM RIGHT, AREN'T I?

- Với I AM NOT, câu hỏi đuôi sẽ là AM I như quy tắc.

+ I AM NOT GUILTY, AM I?

**6. Let's ....--------> Shall we ?  
7. Nobody, no one, everyone, everybody,Someone, somebody ... [trợ từ] they ?**

**8.  Câu mệnh lệnh ( không có chủ từ ) -------> Will you ?  
-** Open the door, will you? (Mở cửa ra đi, được không?)

- Don’t be late, will you? (Đừng trễ, nhé?)

1. **Câu đầu là I  WISH: Dùng MAY**

- I wish to study English, may I ?

1. **Chủ từ là ONE:**

Dùngyouhoặcone

- One can be one’s master, can’t you/one?

1. **Câu đầu có MUST:**

Mustcó nhiều cách dùng cho nên tùy theo cách dùng mà sẽ có câu hỏi đuôi khác nhau

*a. Must**chỉ sự cần thiết: => dùng**needn’t*

- Theymuststudy hard,needn’tthey?

*b.Must**chỉ sự cấm đoán: => dùng**must*

- Youmustn’tcome late,mustyou ?

*c. Must**chỉ sự dự đoán ở hiện tại: => dựa vào động từ theo sau**must*

- He mustbea very intelligent student, isn’the?

**12. Let đầu câu:**

 Letđầu câu có nhiều dạng cần phân biệt:

 -Lettrong câu rủ (let’s): dùng  shall we ?

Let’sgo out,shall we?

 -Lettrong câu xin phép (let us /let me): dùng will you ?

Let ususe the telephone,will you?

Let mehave some drink,will you?

 -Lettrong câu đề nghị giúp người khác  (let me): dùng may I ?

 Let mehelp you do it,may I?

1. **EXERCISES:**
2. **Fill in each blank with fewer or less.**

1. A receptionist would make money than a director.

2. We used to go to the seaside every weekend, but now we have train.

3. There were eggs in the fridge than we had hoped.

4. These days I've got problems than I used to have.

5. There are of us at the college reunions each year.

6. Do you still drink a lot of alcohol? - No, I drink of it nowadays.

7. of the interviewees were wearing ties than we'd expected.

8. I wish my wife spent of her money on expensive clothes.

9. If you want to lose weight, you should eat chocolate and bread.

10. people have strictly healthy diets these days.

**II. Change the following statements into tag questions.**

1. People speak English all over the world.

2. Everything is ready.

3. Someone called me last night.

4. She's been studying a lot recently.

5. He hasn't been running in this weather.

6. He went to the party last night.

7. You never come on time.

8. Well, I couldn't help it.

9. You remembered to feed the cat.

10. Let's play tennis.

**III.Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.**

crowded megacity crime galleries

parks advantages entertainment countryside

A lot of people decide to move to the (1) nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer stay in the town and say that they couldn't live anywhere else. So which place is better to live? Let's think about both of them. I would like to start with the (2) and disadvantages of the big city life. Living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There are a lot of theaters, concerts and other ways of (3) . There is always a lot to do and visit! There are a lot of possibilities of shopping. In various shopping centers and (4) you can buy whatever you want. What is more, there are a lot of working places in a city. Many big international companies have their locations in the cities, so it is much easier to find a job in a (5) . Moreover, the public transport is developed quite well, so the commuting to work isn’t a problem. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city. Cities are very (6) . Everywhere there are crowds: on the pavements and in the buses. What is more, the traffic is heavy and city's car (7) are always very full. Sometimes it is very difficult to get from a given place to another. It may take hours! Moreover, the other disadvantage is the safety in a city, but actually the lack of safety. There is a big (8) rates in cities. So you have to be very careful at nights when you leave your home.

**Ghi chú: Học sinh làm thêm bài tập trong sách bài tập.**

**The end!**