**ĐỀ CƯƠNG MÔN**

**TIẾNG ANH 9**

**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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**UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY**

\* Nội dung giam tải: SPEAK, LISTEN

**A/ Vocabulary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Transcript** | **Class** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| 1 | **account for** | /əˈkaʊnt fɔː/ | v. phr. | chiếm | Clothes account for one third of her expenses. |
| 2 | **appliance** | /əˈplaɪəns/ | n. | đồ dùng, trang thiết bị | He just bought a new set of domestic appliances. |
| 3 | **bill** | /bɪl/ | n. | hóa đơn | The bill for their meal came to £17. |
| 4 | **bulb** | /bʌlb/ | n. | bóng đèn tròn | The bulb in the kitchen needs to be changed. |
| 5 | **category** | /ˈkætəɡɔːri/ | n. | loại, hạng | We have various categories of goods here. |
| 6 | **chore** | /tʃɔː/ | n. | việc vặt | You should help elderly people with their chores. |
| 7 | **conserve** | /kənˈsəːv/ | v. | bảo tồn, duy trì, gìn giữ | People in this city are trying to conserve the historic buildings. |
| 8 | **conservation** | /kɒnsəˈveɪʃn/ | n. | sự bảo tồn, sự duy trì | This kind of bird is protected by conservation plans. |
| 9 | **consume** | /kənˈsjuːm/ | v. | tiêu dùng, tiêu thụ | People consume a good deal of sugar in drinks. |
| 10 | **consumption** | /kənˈsʌmpʃn/ | n. | sự tiêu dùng | Industrialized countries should reduce their energy consumption. |
| 11 | **consumer** | /kənˈsuːmə/ | n. | người tiêu dùng | It is necessary to raise consumers' awareness. |
| 12 | **crack** | /kræk/ | n. | vết nứt, vết rạn | There is a crack in his car after the accident. |
| 13 | **drip** | /drɪp/ | v. | nhỏ giọt, rỉ nước | My house was full of water because the faucet had been dripping for a long time. |
| 14 | **effectively** | /ɪˈfektɪvli/ | adv. | một cách có hiệu quả | I don't know how to study English effectively. |
| 15 | **efficiency** | /ɪˈfɪʃnsi/ | n. | hiệu suất cao, năng suất cao, sự hiệu quả | The reforms will lead to cost efficiency and savings. |
| 16 | **energy-saving** | /ˈenədʒi ˈseɪvɪŋ/ | adj. | tiết kiệm được năng lượng | We should use energy-saving household appliances. |
| 17 | **faucet** | /ˈfɔːsɪt/ | n. | vòi nước | The faucet in the kitchen needs to be repaired. |
| 18 | **household** | /ˈhaʊshəʊld/ | n. | hộ gia đình | My household bill comes to twenty dollars. |
| 19 | **infrastructure** | /ˈɪnfrəstrʌktʃə/ | n. | cơ sở hạ tầng | It is necessary to improve the infrastructure for better traffic systems. |
| 20 | **innovation** | /ɪnəˈveɪʃn/ | n. | sự đổi mới | We have seen many technical innovations in this industry in recent years. |
| 21 | **install** | /ɪnˈstɔːl/ | v. | lắp đặt, cài đặt | A fire extinguisher is being installed in this house. |
| 22 | **label** | /ˈleɪbl/ | v. | dán nhãn | These products are labeled before being packaged. |
| 23 | **luxury** | /ˈlʌkʃri/ | n. | sự xa xỉ, đồ xa xỉ, đồ đắt tiền | We can't afford many luxuries. |
| 24 | **nuclear** | /ˈnuːklɪə/ | adj. | thuộc hạt nhân | People are against the nuclear test in this area. |
| 25 | **panel** | /ˈpænl/ | n. | bảng, ván ô, panô | Solar panels are installed on the roof of the house. |
| 26 | **pipe** | /paɪp/ | n. | ống dẫn | The pipes in my house are broken, so water covers the floor. |
| 27 | **plumber** | /ˈplʌmə/ | n. | thợ sửa ống nước | We had to call a plumber to repair the pipes. |
| 28 | **profitable** | /ˈprɒfɪtəbl/ | adj. | có lãi, đem lại lợi nhuận | Using solar energy in manufacturing is profitable for all of us. |
| 29 | **replace** | /rɪˈpleɪs/ | v. | thay thế | My father replaced the air-conditioner with a fan. |
| 30 | **save** | /seɪv/ | v. | tiết kiệm | Because we paid a lot of money for the electric bill last month, we have to save electric power. |
| 31 | **scheme** | /skiːm/ | n. | kế hoạch, mưu đồ | How is your learning scheme? |
| 32 | **shortage** | /ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/ | n. | sự thiếu hụt | There is a shortage of water in this area. |
| 33 | **solar energy** | /ˈsəʊlər ˈenərdʒi / | n. | năng lượng mặt trời | Many buildings in some countries are heated by solar energy. |
| 34 | **ultimately** | /ˈʌltɪmətli/ | adv. | cuối cùng, sau cùng | Ultimately, all the colonies will become independent. |
| 35 | **waste** | /weɪst/ | n. | chất thải, rác, sự lãng phí | It is a waste of time. |

**B/ Grammar:**

**I. CONNECTIVES: AND, BUT, BECAUSE, OR, SO, THEREFORE, HOWEVER**

**(CÁC TỪ NỐI: VÀ, NHƯNG, BỞI VÌ, HOẶC, CHO NÊN, DO ĐÓ, TUY NHIÊN)**

Connectives (các từ nối): and, but, because, or, so, therefore, however có chức năng nối các từ, các mệnh đề, các câu lại với nhau.

***1. And (và): dùng để thêm thông tin vào câu nói***

EX: My hobbies are playing soccer and listening to music.

***2. But (nhưng): dùng để nêu lên hai thông tin đối ngược nhau***

EX: I want other car but I have no money.

***3. Or (hoặc): dùng để giới thiệu một khả năng khác***

EX: Would you like tea or coffee?

***4. So (do đó, cho nên, vì vậy): dùng để chỉ kết quả, hệ quả, phía trước so luôn có dấu phẩy ngăn cách***

EX: It’s raining, so I’ll stay home and read.

***5. Because (bởi vì): dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân, luôn đứng trước mệnh đề phụ thuộc***

EX: I failed in my exam because I didn’t study.

***6. Therefore (do đó, cho nên): dùng để nêu lên kết quả của sự việc được nhắc đến trong câu trước đó***

EX: I passed the test; therefore, my parents took me to the circus.

***7. However (tuy nhiên): dùng để giới thiệu một sự việc có ý nghĩa trái ngược với sự việc được nhắc trước đó***

EX: I feel sleepy, however, I must finish the report.

**II. Cụm động từ (PHRASAL VERB) là gì và cách dùng**

**1. Định nghĩa**

Cụm động từ là sự kết hợp giữa một động từ và một từ nhỏ (particle). Từ nhỏ, particle(s), này có thể là một trạng từ (adverb), hay là một giới từ (preposition), hoặc là cả hai:

Ex: The rich man **gave away** most of his fortune.

(Người giàu có ấy tặng hầu hết tài sản của ông ta cho người nghèo.)

**2. Cách dùng:** PHRASAL VERBS CÓ THỂ ĐÓNG VAI TRÒ là:

1. ***Ngoại động từ*** (transitive): theo sau là một danh từ hoặc là một đại danh từ với chức năng là túc từ (object) của động từ.

***+ NHÓM 1: có thể ở giữa động từ và ‘particle’ hoặc đi sau ‘particle’:***

Ex: I **took** my shoes **off**./ I **took off** my shoes.

***+ NHÓM 2: Nhưng khi túc từ là một đại danh từ (những chữ như this, that, it, them, me, her và him thì đại danh từ này sẽ đứng ở giữa động từ và ‘particle’:***

Ex: I **took them off**. (NOT I took off them)

1. ***NỘI ĐỘNG TỪ:*** *Intransitive phrasal verbs*

– Không có túc từ – động từ cùng particle (thường là trạng từ- adverb) luôn đi sát nhau:

Ex: The magazine Time **comes out** once a week.

Ex: Our car **broke down** and had to be towed to a garage.

– Cũng như các nội động từ thường, không có túc từ đi theo, loại phrasal verb này **không** dùng ở thể **bị động** (passive) nên bạn **không** nghe dân bản xứ nói “**Our car was broken down...”, “ The magazine Time is come out...”**

– Một số intransitive phrasal verbs thông dụng: break down, come back, fall through, get by, get up, go on, grow up, look out, show up, shut up, sit down, stand up, stay on, take off, turn up, watch out...

**III. MAKING SUGGESTIONS (Đưa ra lời đề nghị).**

**1. LET’S + V + …..**

**2. SHALL WE + V + ….?**

**3. HOW/ WHAT ABOUT + gerund/ Noun?**

**4. WHY DON’T WE + V + …..?**

**5. SUGGEST + gerund + …...**

Eg.: I suggest going swimming. (Tôi đề nghị đi bơi..)

S + suggest + that + s + should + V + O/A.

**S1 + SUGGEST + S2 + should + V ……..**

Eg: They suggest that everyone should save electricity.

(Họ đề nghị mọi người nên tiết kiệm điện.)

**C/ EXERCISES**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

**Question 1:** a. ordin***a***ry b. c***a***tegory c. st***a***ndard d. dr***a***ft

**Question 2:** a. cat***e***gory b. consum***e***r c. lab***e***l d. fauc***e***t

**Question 3:** a. h***ou***sehold b. res***ou***rce c. acc***ou***nt d. cl***ou***dy

**Question 4:** a. chopsti***c***k b. cra***c***k c. s***c***enery d. re***c***eiver

**Question 5:** a. sugges***t***ion b. installa***t***ion c. separa***t***ion d. innova***t***ion

**II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.**

**Question 6:** a. eleven b. yesterday c. attitude d. evening

**Question 7:** a. recognize b. interfere c. clarify d. tolerate

**Question 8:** a. receive b. angry c. hungry d. proper

**Question 9:** a. guidance b. degree c. awful d. safety

**Question 10:** a. police b. avoid c. arrange d. pattern

**III. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard English.**

**Question 11:** Emily has never wanted to return to the Yukon to live because of the winters are too severe.

a. has never wanted b. return to c. to live d. because of

**Question 12:** It is important to wear a hat on cold days and we lose sixty percent of our body heat through our head.

a. to wear  b. on c. and d. lose

**Question 13:** When I came home, nobody was watching the television, so I turned off it.

a. came home b. was c. the television d. turned off it

**Question 14:** Don’t forget to turn off all the light when you go to bed.

a. to turn b. off c. the light d. go to bed

**Question 15:** I tentatively suggested that she might be happier work somewhere else.

a. tentatively  b. that c. might d. work

**Question 16:** The differences in achievement between the students are partly account for by differences in age.

a. in b. between c. account for d. in

**Question 17:** Though I sympathize with the women’s movement, I prefer not to be categorized a feminist.

a. Though b. sympathize with c. prefer not to be d. categorized a feminist

**Question 18:** Few things compare for the Joy of cycling on a bright, sunny spring morning.

a. Few things b. for c. of d. on

**Question 19:** Some church have found it profitable to hold services during the week.

a. church b. it profitable c. to d. during

**Question 20:** Nearly three quarter of the children were ill.

a. Nearly b. quarter  c. of d. were

**IV. Find the one choice that best completes the sentence.**

**Question 21:** I suggest \_\_\_\_ to the movies.

a. going b. to go c. go d. went

**Question 22:** All the classes were \_\_\_ in giong swimming.

a. interesting b. interestingly c. interest d. interested

**Question 23:** My parents saw me \_\_\_\_ ai the airport.

a. in b. for c. up d. off

**Question 24:** Her family is aware of saving \_\_\_\_.

a. energetically b. energize c. energetic d. energy

**Question 25:** What will you do if you \_\_\_ the final exammination?

a. pass b. passed c. passes d. will pass

**Question 26:** \_\_\_ is a person who makes and repairs wooden objects and pieces of furniture.

a. electrician b. carpenter c. locksmith d. plumber

**Question 27:** He often tells lies \_\_\_\_ many people believe him.

a. so b. because c. but d. and

**Question 28:** She produced an initial draft \_\_\_\_ her plans.

a. for b. of c. with d. on

**Question 29:** There were many innovations \_\_\_\_ machinery and instruments.

a. on b. at c. in d. of

**Question 30:** The samples were all \_\_\_\_\_ with a date and place of origin.

a. label b. labeled c. labor d. labored

**Question 31:** She has had every \_\_\_\_\_ in life.

a. luxury b. luxuries c. luxurious d. luxuriously

**Question 32:** The exhibit included a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Golden Gate Bridge made from matchsticks.

a. model b. modern c. modem d. modest

**Question 33: She** replaced Jane Stott \_\_\_\_ Managing Director.

a. for b. like c. to d. as

**Question 34:** Australia is a country rich \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources.

a. in b. on c. for d. of

**Question 35:** What can be done to keep the business \_\_\_?

a. profit b. profitable c. profitably d. profitability

**V. Choose the word (a, b, c or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

The earth has a tremendous amount of water, but almost (**Question 36**) \_\_\_is in the oceans. The oceans (**Question 37**)\_\_\_\_ about 70% of the earth’s surface. They (**Question 38**)\_\_\_ about 97% of all the water on earth, and are the source of (**Question 39**)\_\_\_\_ precipitation that falls on earth. Ocean water is too (**Question 40**)\_\_\_\_is to be used (**Question 41**)\_\_\_, agriculture or industry. But the salt is left (**Question 42**) \_\_\_\_ during evaporation and the precipitation that falls to earth is usually water.

Only about 3% of the water on earth is fresh water and most of it is not easily (**Question 43**)\_\_\_\_\_ to man. It includes water locked in (**Question 44**)\_\_\_\_\_ and icecaps, more than 2% of the earth’s water. About half of 1% of the earth’s water is beneath the earth’s surface. Rivers and lakes contain only about (**Question 45)** \_\_\_ of 1% of the earth’s water.

**Question 36:** a. all of them b. entire c. all it d. all of it

**Question 37:** a. cover b. over c. extend d. spread

**Question 38:** a. contain b. consist c. imply d. involve

**Question 39:** a. mostly b. most of c. the most d. most

**Question 40:** a. salt b. salty c. bitter d. spicy

**Question 41:** a. to drink b. drank c. to drinking d. for drinking

**Question 42:** a. over b. on c. behind d. out

**Question 43:** a. drinkable b. edible c. available d. valid

**Question 44:** a. glacial b. glaciers c. ice cubes d. rivers

**Question 45:** a. one-five b. one-fifth c. one-fifths d. one-fives

**VI. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**

We can develop alternative sources of energy, and unless we try we'll never succeed. Instead of burning fossil fuels we should be concentrating on more economic uses of electricity, because electricity can be produced from any sources of energy. If we didn’t waste so much energy, our resources would last longer. We can save more energy by ***conservation***than we can produce for the same money. Unless we do research on solar energy, wind power, tidal power, hydroelectric plants ... our fossil fuels will ***run out***and we'll all freeze or starve to death. Many countries are spending much more time and money on research because the energy from the sun, the waves, and the winds last forever. We really won’t survive unless we start working on cleaner and safer sources of energy.

**Question 46:** What can electricity be produced from?

a. alternative sources of energy b. burning fossil fuels

c. any sources of energy d. renewable energy

**Question 47:** In the context of the passage, what does the word “***conservation***” mean?

a. the act of preventing something from being wasted

b. the protection of the natural environment

c. the act of finding alternative sources of energy

d. the act of burning fossil fuels

**Question 48:** The word “***run out***” could be best replaced by which of the following?

a. be used up b. run away c. disappear d. be rare

**Question 49:** What will happen if we don’t try to develop alternative sources of energy?

a. We'll never be successful people. b. We will all freeze or starve to death.

c. Our resources would last longer. d. We can save more energy.

**Question 50:** Which of the following is not true?

a. We’ll never succeed in developing alternative sources of energy if we do not try.

b. We need to conserve energy.

c. The energy from the sun, the waves and the winds last forever.

d. We'll survive if we don’t start working on cleaner and safer sources of energy.

**VII. Topic 1: What should we do to save energy?**

There are many ways to save energy. **Firstly,** we should turn off all electric appliances such as lights, air conditioners, televisions, fans and computers when we don’t use them. **Secondly,** we should turn off the faucets tightly when we go out. **Moreover,** we should take a shower instead of bathing. **Finally,** we should travel by public buses, by bikes or on foot to save petrol. Therefore, we should use energy economically to protect the Earth’s resources.

**Topic 2: How to save electricity****?**

Electricity is not endless so we need to save it. **Firstly,** we should turn off all electric appliances such as lights, fans, air conditioners and televisions when we don’t use them. **Secondly,** we should use energy – saving bulbs instead of normal bulbs because these bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of normal bulbs and last eight times longer. **Finally**, we should use solar energy which is one of the most effective sources of renewable energy because it’s cheap and clean. To sum up, we should save electricity to conserve the Earth’s resources.

**Topic 3: What should we do to protect our environment?**

Nowadays, our environment is becoming polluted. Therefore, we need to do somethings to protect our environment. **Firstly,** we should plant trees everywhere. For example, we can plant them around school yards, along the roads or in the parks. That makes our atmosphere around us fresher. **Secondly,** we should put the garbage bins in public places. This way helps our residents immediately aware of where to put the garbage. **Finally,** we should travel by public buses instead of motorbikes because going by public buses. That is the best way to reduce air and noise pollution. To sum up, each of us should do some real activities to make our environment greener, cleaner and more beautiful.

**UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS**

* Nội dung giảm tải: SPEAK, LISTEN, WRITE

**A/ Vocabulary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Transcript** | **Class** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| 1 | **acquaintance** | /əˈkweɪntəns/ | n. | người quen | She's my old acquaintance. |
| 2 | **active** | /ˈæktɪv/ | adj. | tích cực, năng động | He has an active brain. |
| 3 | **activist** | /ˈæktɪvɪst/ | n. | nhà hoạt động (xã hội, chính trị) | Mr. Anderson is considered the most effective activist in this area. |
| 4 | **Apart (from)** | /əˈpɑːt/ | adv. | riêng một bên, xa ra | We are not divorced but we are living apart now. |
| 5 | **charity** | /ˈtʃærəti/ | n. | lòng từ thiện, hoạt động từ thiện, hội từ thiện | He is an unemployed teacher living on charity. |
| 6 | **compliment** | /ˈkɑːmplɪmənt/ | n. | lời khen ngợi, sự khen tặng | She often gets many compliments from guys. |
| 7 | **compliment** | /ˈkɑːmplɪment/ | v. | khen ngợi, tán dương | He complimented Erika on her appearance. |
| 8 | **compose** | /kəmˈpəʊz/ | v. | sáng tác, soạn thảo | That famous piece of music was composed in 1897. |
| 9 | **congratulate** | /kənˈɡrætʃuleɪt/ | v. | chúc mừng | The operators are to be congratulated for the service that they provide. |
| 10 | **congratulation** | /kənˌɡrætʃuˈleɪʃn/ | n. | sự chúc mừng, lời chúc mừng | We sent our congratulations to the winners. |
| 11 | **considerate** | /kənˈsɪdərət/ | adj. | ân cần, chu đáo, hay quan tâm đến người xung quanh | She is the most considerate woman I have ever known. |
| 12 | **distinguish** | /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃ/ | v. | phân biệt, làm cho khác biệt | We must distinguish between two kinds of holidays. |
| 13 | **enhance** | /ɪnˈhæns/ | v. | làm tăng lên, cải thiện | The long dress enhances Vietnamese women's beauty. |
| 14 | **freedom** | /ˈfriːdəm/ | n. | sự tự do, tự do | We do have some freedom of choice. |
| 25 | **groom** | /gruːm/ | n. | chú rể | The groom looked cheerful at the wedding. |
| 16 | **guest** | /gest/ | n. | khách khứa, khách mời | I have two guests coming to dinner tonight. |
| 17 | **hug** | /hʌg/ | n.  v. | cái ôm ôm, ôm chặt | People kissed and hugged each other. |
| 18 | **Israel** | /ˈɪzreɪəl/ | n. | nước Do Thái, nước I-xa-ren | He is living in Israel. |
| 19 | **Jewish** | /ˈdʒuːɪʃ/ | adj. | thuộc Do Thái, người Do Thái | There used to be prejudice against Jewish people. |
| 20 | **joyful** | /ˈdʒɔɪfl/ | adj. | vui mừng, hân hoan, vui sướng | They are enjoying a joyful piece of music. |
| 21 | **nationwide** | /ˌneɪʃnˈwaɪd/ | adj.  adv. | trên toàn quốc | Police are looking for him nationwide. |
| 22 | **nominate** | /ˈnɒmɪneɪt/ | v. | bổ nhiệm, mệnh danh, giới thiệu, đề cử | The film was nominated for several Oscars. |
| 23 | **occur** | /əˈkɜː/ | v. | xảy ra | The accident occurred at about 3.30 p.m. |
| 24 | **parade** | /pəˈreɪd/ | n. | cuộc diễu hành, đoàn diễu binh, | The children were eager to see the military parade yesterday. |
| 25 | **Passover** | /ˈpɑːsəʊvə/ | n. | Lễ Quá hải (của người Do Thái) | I have never celebrated Passover. |
| 26 | **priority** | /praɪˈɔːrəti/ | n. | sự ưu tiên, quyền ưu tiên | Priority is given to developing heavy industry. |
| 27 | **satisfied** | /ˈsætɪsfaɪd/ | adj. | thỏa mãn | He's now satisfied with his position. |
| 28 | **slave** | /sleɪv/ | n. | người nô lệ | By the time I was ten, I had become her slave, doing all the housework. |
| 29 | **slavery** | /ˈsleɪvəri/ | n. | sự nô lệ, cảnh nô lệ, chế độ nô lệ | Slavery still exists in this country. |
| 30 | **sticky** | /ˈstɪki/ | adj. | dính | He used his finger to take the rice, so it is very sticky now. |
| 31 | **throughout** | /θruːˈaʊt/ | prep.  adv. | khắp nơi | The campaign has been spreading throughout the world. |

**B/ Grammar:**

**I. RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)**

***Học sinh xem lại kiến thức trong sách ôn buổi chiều.***

**\* Cách rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ:**

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm phân từ:

\* Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề chủ động thì rút thành cụm hiện tại phân từ (V-ing).

a/ The man who is standing over there is my father.

→ The man standing over there is my father.

b/ The couple who live next door to me are professors.

→ The couple living next door to me are professors.

\* Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề bị động thì rút thành cụm quá khứ phân từ (V3/ed). Ví dụ:

a/ The instructions that are given on the front page are very important.

→ The instructions given on the front page are very important.

b/ The book which was bought by my mother is interesting.

→ The book bought by my mother is interesting.

**2. Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu:**

Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (To-infinitive) khi trước đại từ quan hệ có các cụm từ: **the first, the second, the last, the only hoặchình thức so sánh bậc nhất.**

a/ John was the last person that got the news.

→ John was the last person to get the news.

b/ He was the best player that we admire.

→ He was the best player to be admired.

c/ He was the second man who was killed in this way.

→ He was the second man to be killed in this way.

**II. ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONCESSION (MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN)**

***Học sinh xem lại kiến thức trong sách ôn buổi chiều***

**C/ EXERCISES**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

1. a. ***a***ctive b. ***a***ncient c. celebr***a***te d. nomin***a***te

2. a. cel**e**bration b. consid**e**rate c. d***e***corate d. East***e***r

3. a. act***i***ve b. pred***i***ct c. prior***i***ty d. ult***i***mately

4. a. ***c***ompose b. sti***c***ky c. des***c***ribe d. ***c***ompliment

5. a. ***s***lavery b. la***s***t c. gue***s***t d. toward***s***

**II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.**

6. a. dividend b. division c. distinctive d. disgusting

7. a. family b. enemy c. assembly d. harmony

8. a. assistant b. difficult c. important d. encourage

9. a. reference b. coverage c. positive d. referee

10. a. foreign b. avoid c. revise d. review

**III. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard English.**

11. I made an appointment with Dr. Raven, who considered an expert on eye disorders.

a. made b. with  c. who considered  d. on

12. The car that AI bought had had three previous owners but it was in excellently condition.

a. that b. had had c. but d. excellently

13: The company offered the position to John who department performed best this year.

a. offered b. to c. who d. best

14: Jack usually has little trouble making new friends in another country despite an inability to communicate good in any language besides English.

a. little b. making new friends

c. despite d. good

15. Although he had practiced for many hours, George failed his driving test for the third times.

a. Although b. had practiced

c. for d. the third times

16. He recognized Mr. Hunter like an old business acquaintance from his years in banking.

a. recognized  b. like c. business acquaintance d. in banking

17. The attacker is describe as around 30, with dark hair and a beard.

a. attacker b. describe c. as d. a

18. They concluded that even three-year-olds are able to distinguish among causes and effects.

a. concluded b. even c. three-year-olds d. among

19. The movie received an Oscar nominates for best foreign language movie.

a. received b. nominates c. for d. movie

20. With the children grown up, she is enjoying her newfound freedoms.

* a. With b. grown up c. is enjoying d. freedoms

**IV. Find the one choice that best completes the sentence.**

21: People \_\_\_\_ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.

a. whose b. whom c. that d. which

22. Ms. Donaldson, \_\_\_\_ teaches linguistics at the university, recently received recognition for her research on the use of gesture in communication.

a. who b. whom c. which d. that

23. The earth, \_\_\_\_ is the fifth largest planet in the solar system, is the third planet from the sun.

a. who b. whom c. which d. that

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_Beth has a new car, she no longer takes the commuter train to work. She drives to work every day.

a. In case b. While c. Although d. Now that

25. \_\_\_\_ Diana didn’t know how to swim, she jumped into the swimming pool.

a. Despite b. However c. Although d. Yet

26. The victory was a \_\_\_\_ for great celebration.

a. cause b. chance c. factor d. element

27. She could not distinguish one child \_\_\_\_ another.

a. to b. with c. between d. from

28. The Official Secrets Act was amended to allow greater freedom \_\_\_\_ information.

a. from b. of c. on d. at

29. They have been extremely \_\_\_\_ to the mosque.

a. generous b. generously c. generosity d. generosities

30. She got no\_\_\_\_ out of working.

a. joy b. joyful c. joys d. joyfulness

31. The trial is expected \_\_\_ until the end of the week.

a. to be last b. to be lasted c. to be lasting d. to last

32. She was nominated \_\_\_\_ a special award.

a. to b. on c. of d. for

33. These mild fits are quite a common \_\_\_\_in babies.

a. occur b. occurring c. occurrence d. occured

34. Newton’s theories allow us \_\_\_\_\_ the flight of a cricket ball.

a. predict b. predicting c. to predict d. how to predict

35. War veterans were \_\_\_\_\_ through the streets to commemorate the victory.

a. parade b. parading c. paraded d. parades

**V. Choose the word (a, b, c or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

Valentine’s Day is always (36)\_\_\_\_February 14. It’s not a (37) \_\_\_ day. On weekdays, schools are open. Banks are open. People go to work. Life goes (38)\_\_\_\_ as usual, but there is one (39)\_\_\_. People give cards and gifts to friends and people they love. They say, ‘Be my Valentine'.

There are many kinds of Valentine cards. Some people make cards. Most people (40)\_\_\_\_ them. Men and women often give each another romantic cards. There (41)\_\_\_\_ say, ‘I love you.’ The husbands give romantic cards to their (42) \_\_\_. Children and friends usually give funny or humorous cards. These cards do not say, ‘I love you.’ They are not romantic. Children give cards to their friends (43) \_\_\_\_ school parties. Flowers and candies are popular gifts on Valentine’s Day. Many people give red roses (44) \_\_\_\_ people they love. Stores sell chocolates and other candies in heart (45) \_\_\_.

36. a. in b. at c. on d. for

37. a. national b. office c. regional d. religion

38. a. in b. at c. for d. on

39. a. differ b. difference c. different d. differences

40. a. buy b. sell c. give d. get

41. a. men b. women c. cards d. papers

42. a. wives b. wifes c. wive d. wife

43. a. in b. at c. on d. of

44. a. for b. at c. to d. Ø

45. a. style b. forms c. shapes d. pattern

**VI. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.**

On the fourth, Thursday in November, in houses around the United States, families get together for a feast, or a large meal. Almost all families eat turkey and cranberry sauce for this meal, and have pumpkin pie for dessert. This feast is part of a very special day, the holiday of Thanksgiving.

In 1620, the Pilgrims made a difficult trip across the ocean from England. They landed in what is now Massachusetts. In England, the Pilgrims had not been allowed to freely practice their religion. So, they went to the New World in search of religious freedom.

The Pilgrims’ first winter was very hard. Almost half the group died of cold, hunger, and disease. But the Native Americans of Massachusetts taught the Pilgrims to plant corn, to hunt, and to fish. When the next fall came, the Pilgrims had plenty of food. They were thankful and had a feast to give thanks. They invited the Native Americans to join them. This was the first Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving became a national holiday many years later because of a woman named Sarah Hale. For forty years Sarah Hale wrote to each president and asked for a holiday of Thanksgiving. At last she was successful. In 1863 President Lincoln declared Thanksgiving a holiday.

How much is Thanksgiving today like the Pilgrims’ Thanksgiving? In many ways they are different. For example, historians think that the Pilgrims ate deer, not turkey. The idea of Thanksgiving, though, is very much the same: Thanksgiving is a day on which we celebrate and give thanks.

46. According to the passage, why did the Pilgrims left their homeland?

a. They want to find a new land that other people do not know.

b. They want to freely practice their religion.

c. They want to make a vacation.

d. They want to find a place to lurk.

47. When did Thanksgiving become a national holiday?

a. On the fourth Thursday in November b. In 1620 c. In 1863 d. In the fall of 1620

48. Who declared Thanksgiving a holiday?

a. The Pilgrims b. The Native Americans c. President Lincoln d. Sarah Hale

49. Why was the first Thanksgiving celebrated?

a. Because the Pilgrim wanted to give thanks to the Native Americans for their help.

b. Because they had plenty of food.

c. Because they wanted’to have a feast.

d. Because they wanted to invite the Native Americans to go to their party.

50. Which of the following is not true?

a. On the fourth Thursday in November, Thanksgiving is celebrated.

b. On Thanksgiving Day, Americans eat deer, not turkey.

c. Almost half the Pilgrims died during the first winter.

d. The Pilgrims invited the Native Americans to join them for a feast.

**VII/ Topic: A historical place you have visited.**

I have visited many historical places, but I like visiting the Uncle Ho Mausolium most. This place is very large. We can see the mausoleum, which was built by rock in 1971 at the center of Ba Dinh Square. Around the mausoleum, there are many beautiful trees, expecially bamboos. Nearby the mausoleum, there is a large pond named “Ao Bac”, it’s in front of a bamboo house, where Uncle Ho used to live in. Under the water, there are many goldfishes. They look very beautiful. After leaving, I always want to come back again.

**UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS**

\* Nội dung giảm tải: SPEAK, LISTEN

**A/ Vocabulary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Transcript** | **Class** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| 1 | **abrupt** | /əˈbrʌpt/ | adj. | bất ngờ, đột ngột | I was surprised by the abrupt change of subject. |
| 2 | **baby carriage** | /ˈbeɪbi ˈkærɪdʒ/ | n. | xe nôi | The baby was put into the baby carriage. |
| 3 | **battery** | /ˈbæt(ə)ri/ | n. | ắc quy, pin | Please charge the battery; it is very low now. |
| 4 | **behave** | /bɪˈheɪv/ | v. | cư xử, ứng xử, có cử chỉ, hành động | He always behaved like a gentleman. |
| 5 | **border** | /ˈbɔːrdər/ | v. | tiếp giáp với, giáp với | The states border the Black Sea. |
| 6 | **bureau** | /ˈbjʊrəʊ/ | n. | văn phòng, cơ quan, cục | The Washington post has a bureau in London. |
| 7 | **can** | /kæn/ | v. | đóng hộp | The food is carefully canned. |
| 8 | **carriage** | /ˈkærɪdʒ/ | n. | xe ngựa | The king sat on a horse-drawn carriage. |
| 9 | **Celsius** | /ˈselsɪəs/ | n. | độ C | Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. |
| 10 | **coast** | /kəʊst/ | n. | bờ biển | They sailed further up the coast. |
| 11 | **collapse** | /kəˈlæps/ | v. | đổ, sụp, sập, đổ sập | The roof collapsed on top of me. |
| 12 | **damage** | /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ | n. | hư hỏng, hỏng hóc, thiệt hại vật chất | The damage to his car was considerable. |
| 13 | **destroy** | /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ | v. | phá hủy, phá hỏng | The room had been destroyed by fire. |
| 14 | **disaster** | /dɪˈzæstər/ | n. | tai họa, thảm họa | 159 people died in the disaster. |
| 15. | **disatrous** | /diˈzastrəs/ | adj. | tai hại | Pollution can have disastrous [effects](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/effect) on the [delicately](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/delicately) [balanced](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/balanced) [ecosystem](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/ecosystem)*.* |
| 16 | **earthquake** | /ˈɜːrθkweɪk/ | n. | động đất | It is the most terrible earthquake I've ever seen. |
| 17 | **erupt** | /ɪˈrʌpt/ | v. | phun, phun trào | Hot lava erupted from the crust. |
| 18 | **extensive** | /ɪkˈstensɪv/ | adj. | lớn, rộng lớn | It is an extensive collection of silver. |
| 19 | **fixture** | /ˈfɪkstʃə/ | n. | đồ vật cố định (dùng trong gia đình) | The price of the house included many fixtures and fittings. |
| 20 | **flashlight** | /ˈflæʃlaɪt/ | n. | đèn pin | The children used the flashlight to find a pen under their bed. |
| 21 | **forecast** | /ˈfɔːrkæst/ | n. | bản tin dự báo, chương trình dự báo | My mother always listens to the weather forecast in the evening. |
| 22 | **funnel** | /ˈfʌn(ə)l/ | n. | cái phễu | He poured wine into a bottle through a funnel. |
| 23 | **furniture** | /ˈfɜːnɪtʃə/ | n. | đồ đạc, đồ gỗ | He decorated his house with expensive furniture. |
| 24 | **highland** | /ˈhaɪlənd/ | n. | vùng núi, vùng cao | She lives in a highland region of Vietnam. |
| 25 | **ladder** | /ˈlædə/ | n. | cái thang | My father asked me to hold a ladder for him. |
| 26 | **latch** | /lætʃ/ | n. | chốt cửa, then cửa | The latch on this door was broken. |
| 27 | **lift** | /lɪft/ | v. | nâng lên, nhấc lên | He lifted his trophy over his head. |
| 28 | **rim** | /rɪm/ | n. | vành, miệng, gọng | The kid ate an egg cupcake with the gold rim. |
| 29 | **shift** | /ʃɪft/ | n.  v. | sự chuyển dịch (n), chuyển dịch (v) | He shifted a little in his chair. |
| 30 | **snowstorm** | /ˈsnəʊstɔːrm/ | n. | bão tuyết | The snowstorm last month caused a lot of damage for the residents here. |
| 31 | **thunderstorm** | /ˈθʌndəstɔːrm/ | n. | bão có sấm sét và mưa to | We are used to suffering from the annual thunderstorms. |
| 32 | **tidal** | /ˈtaɪd(ə)l/ | adj. | thuộc thủy triều, do thủy triều | The two people were watching the strong tidal waves. |
| 33 | **tide** | /taɪd/ | n. | thủy triều | The rising tide covered the wharf. |
| 34 | **tornado** | /tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/ | n. | lốc xoáy, bão lớn | A lot of people died in the tornado yesterday. |
| 35 | **typhoon** | /taɪˈfuːn/ | n. | bão nhiệt đới | Such a terrible typhoon is spreading over the country. |
| 36 | **volcano** | /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ | n. | núi lửa | This volcano hasn't erupted for years. |
| 37 | **active volcano** | /ˈæktɪv vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ | n. | núi lửa đang hoạt động | There are many active volcanoes in Japan. |
| 38 | **extinct volcano** | /ɪkˈstɪŋkt vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ | n. | núi lửa đã tắt | That extinct volcano suddenly erupted yesterday. |
| 39 | **volume** | /ˈvɒljuːm/ | n. | âm lượng, lượng, khối lượng | Please turn up the volume. |

**B/ Grammar: RELATIVES CLAUSES**

HS xem lại nội dung kiến thức trong sách ôn buổi chiều

**C/ Exercises:**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

**Question 1**: a. ***a***brupt b. ***a***ppliance c. delt***a*** d. beh***a***vior

**Question 2**: a. b***e***have b. bord***e***r c. d***e***stroy d. ***e***rupt

**Question 3**: a. d***i***saster b. dr***i***ll c. f***i***xture d. flashl***i***ght

**Question 4**: a. st***o***rm b. t***o***rnado c. v***o***lcano d. b***o***rder

**Question 5**: a. exten***s***ive b. highland***s*** c. Celsiusd. tru***s***t

**II. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.**

**Question 6**: a. battery b. bureau c. carriage d. destroy

**Question 7**: a. erupt b. cyclone c. delta d. Celsius

**Question 8**: a. expect b. parade c. volume d. prevent

**Question 9**: a. destruction b. disaster c. eruption d. hurricane

**Question 10**: a. extensive b. thunderstorm c. prediction d. pacific

**III. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard English.**

**Question 11**: The winner of the Nobel Prize in physics dedicated the honor to his high school physics teacher, that had been an inspiration during his early years.

a. of b. in c. to d. that

**Question 12**: The consultant which was hired to advise us never really understood our situation.

a. which b. to c. us d. understood

**Question 13**: I gave the check to Oliver, who promptly cashed it and spend all the money before the day was out.

a. to b. who c. spend d. out

**Question 14**: Food that passes from the mouth to the stomach goes through a tube what is called the esophagus.

a. that b. from c. goes d. what

**Question 15**: Michel Croz, with whose help Whymper climbed the Matterhorn, was one of the first profession guides.

a. with whose b. climbed c. was d. profession guides

**Question 16**: His political reputation has been seriously damage in recent years by the scandal.

a. political b. damage  c. in d. by

**Question 17**: There has been a recently shift toward hiring more people with good writing skills.

a. has been b. recently  c. hiring d. with

**Question 18**: The increase in the mean globally temperature will be about 0.3°C per decade.

a. increase b. in c. globally d. per

**Question 19**: Having been duly warning that I would get nowhere wat my application, I went right ahead and applied anyway.

a. warning b. would c. with d. ahead

**Question 20**: This kind of behavior is to be expecting from a two-year-old.

a. of b. expecting c. from d. two-year-old

**IV. Find the one choice that best completes the sentence.**

**Question 21**: The cooker \_\_ is displayed at that shop looks modern.

a. who b. which c. whom d. whose

**Question 22**: “Were you able to locate the person \_\_\_ wallet you found?”

    "Luckily, yes.”

a. which b. that his c. whose d. that’s

**Question 23**: “Why do you get up at 4:00 a.m?”

   “Because it’s the only time \_\_\_ without being interrupted.”

a. when I can work on my book b. when I can work on my book at

c. when I can work on my book then d. at when I can work on my book

**Question 24**: “You seem so happy today.”

    “I am. You are looking at a person \_\_\_\_\_ has just been accepted into medical school.”

a. who b. who she c. whom she d. whom

**Question 25**: The movie \_\_\_\_\_ last night was terrific.

a. I went b. I went to it c. I went to d. that I went

**Question 26**: Crops are sprayed with chemicals to prevent \_\_\_\_ from insects.

a. damaging b. damages c. damage d. damaged

**Question 27**: The building work was completed on time, contrary to \_\_\_\_\_.

a. expect b. expecting c. expectant d. expectation

**Question 28**: The building was \_\_\_\_ damaged by fire.

a. extensive b. extent c. extension d. extensively

**Question 29**: He felt as if an enormous weight had been \_\_\_\_ from his shoulders.

a. lift b. lifted c. lit d. lighted

**Question 30**: These climate \_\_\_\_ occurred over less than a decade.

a. shift b. shifting c. shifts d. shifters

**Question 31**: Serve the wine \_\_\_\_ room temperature.

a. at b. with c. on d. by

**Question 32**: This plant grows well in \_\_\_\_ above 55°F.

a. tempera b. temperate c. temperature d. temperatures

**Question 33**: Seals lie on the rocks \_\_\_ low tide.

a. at b. in c. of d. when

**Question 34**: Can we trust you \_\_\_ John the message?

a. to give b. giving c. of giving d. give

**Question 35**: The report warns \_\_\_\_ the dangers of smoking.

a. in b. on c. of d. for

**V. Choose the word (a, b, c or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

(**Question 36**) \_\_\_ sare storms with very strong turning winds and dark clouds. These winds are perhaps the strongest on earth. They reach speeds of 300 miles per hour. The dark clouds are (**Question 37**) \_\_\_\_ like a funnel-wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. The winds are strongest in the center of the funnel.

Tornadoes are especially common in the United States, but only in certain parts. They occur mainly in the (**Question 38**) \_\_\_\_ states.

A hot afternoon in the spring is the most likely time for a tornado. Clouds become dark. There is thunder, lightning, and rain. A cloud forms a (**Question 39**)\_\_\_\_ and begins to twist. The funnel moves faster and faster. The faster the winds, the (**Question 40**)\_\_\_\_\_ the noise. Tornadoes always move in a northeastern direction. They never last longer than eight hours.

A tornado’s path is narrow, but within that narrow path, a tornado can destroy everything. It can smash buildings and rip up trees. Tornadoes can kill people (**Question 41**)\_\_\_\_ well.

The worst tornado (**Question 42**) \_\_\_ through the states of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana in 1925, (**Question 43**) \_\_\_ 689 people. Modern weather equipment now makes it possible to warn people (**Question 44**) \_\_\_ tornadoes. People have a much better chance of protecting themselves. But nothing can stop tornadoes from (**Question 45**)\_\_\_ everything in their path.

Question 36: a. Tornadoes b. Hurricanes c. Cyclones d. Typhoons

Question 37: a. shapes b. shaping c. shaped d. shape

Question 38: a. central b. center c. centered d. centrist

Question 39: a. funnel b. tunnel c. path d. way

Question 40: a. loud b. louder c. loudest d. biggest

Question 41: a. so b. such c. like d. as

Question 42: a. hit b. swept c. happened d. occured

Question 43: a. kill b. kills c. killed d. killing

Question 44: a. on  b. in c. of d. with

Question 45: a. destroy  b. destroys c. destroying d. destruction

**VI. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**

In AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted, sending out a huge cloud of dust and rock that darkened the sky. It came without warning, and the power of the explosion was so great that it was felt from hundreds miles away.

In the town of Pompeii, at the foot of the volcano, the inhabitants picked up whatever belongings they could carry and ***made for*** the open countryside. In the terrible storm that followed, dust and rock from the volcano rained down onto the town, filling the streets with deep layers of ash and poisonous gas, making it impossible for the people to get away. The town of Pompeii was completely destroyed by the rain of death, and lay lost to the world for centuries.

Excavation work did not begin until 1748, when Rocco Alcubierre found some wall paintings while he was digging at the site. In the years that followed, archaeologists realized that they had come across one of the most astonishing ruins of all time. Almost everything in Pompeii had been perfectly preserved. Several houses still had their roofs, and inside the furniture and the decorations were just as they had been centuries earlier. There were also the remains of over 2,000 people. Some of the victims had made the mistake of sheltering in their cellars, where they were killed by poisonous gases from the volcano. ***Others*** had been prevented from escaping, and in the prison were men who had been chained to the wall and left to die.

**Question 46.** Pompell was \_\_\_\_.

a. the name of a town at the foot of Mount Vesuvius

b. the name of the town mayor

c. the name of a city at the foot of Mount Vesuvius

d. the name of the country at the foot of Mount Vesuvius

**Question 47.** Mount Vesuvius erupted \_\_\_\_.

a. 79 years before the birth of Jesus Christ b. 79 years after the birth of Jesus Christ

c. 2000 years ago d. 79 centuries ago

**Question 48.** In the context of the passage, “***made for***” means \_\_\_.

a. to prepare for b. to move in the direction of

c. to be suitable with d. to be used in

**Question 49.** The word “***Others***” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_

a. the remains b. cellars c. the victims d. poisonous gases

**Question 50.** Which of the following is not true?

a. Though the town was completely destroyed, there were 2,000 people remained.

b. The inhabitants didn’t have any chance of leaving the town.

c. After the year of 1748, archaeologists realized that the site was one of the most astonishing ruins of all time.

d. But for Rocco Alcubierre the excavation work wouldn’t have begun in 1748.

**VI. Topic:** What should we do when there is a storm or a typhoon coming?

* List some natural disasters
* Give 3 advices when there is a storm or a typhoon coming

**UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS**

\* Nội dung giảm tải: SPEAK, LISTEN, WRITE

**A/ Vocabulary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Transcript** | **Class** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| 1 | **alien** | /ˈeɪlɪən/ | n.  adj. | người ngoài hành tinh (n.), thuộc nước ngoài, lạ (adj.) | People may feel shocked in an alien culture. |
| 2 | **balloon** | /bəˈluːn/ | n. | khinh khí cầu, bóng bay | He wants to cross the Pacific by balloon. |
| 3 | **capture** | /ˈkæptʃər/ | v. | bắt, đoạt được, chiếm được | The island was captured by Australian forces in 1914. |
| 4 | **claim** | /kleɪm/ | v. | đòi, đòi quyền, nhận là, tự cho là | The employees claim their traveling expenses. |
| 5 | **conclusive** | /kənˈkluːsɪv/ | adj. | để kết luận, giúp đi đến kết luận, có tính thuyết phục | The findings were conclusive. |
| 6 | **creature** | /ˈkriːtʃər/ | n. | loài sinh vật, sinh vật | E.T. is a creature from outer space. |
| 7 | **device** | /dɪˈvaɪs/ | n. | thiết bị, dụng cụ | I can't do anything without a measuring device. |
| 8 | **evidence** | /ˈevɪdəns/ | n. | bằng chứng | There was no obvious evidence of a break-in. |
| 9 | **exist** | /ɪgˈzɪst/ | v. | tồn tại, sống | How am I going to exist without you? |
| 10 | **flying saucer** | /ˈflaɪɪŋ sɔːsər/ | n. | đĩa bay | We believe that there have been many flying saucers here. |
| 11 | **gemstone** | /ˈdʒemstəʊn/ | n. | đá quý | She has a collection of gemstones in her house. |
| 12 | **imagine** | /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ | v. | tưởng tượng, hình dung | I couldn't imagine what she expected to tell them. |
| 13 | **imagination** | /ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/ | n. | sự tưởng tượng, trí tưởng tượng | Her story captured the public's imagination. |
| 14 | **micro-organism** | /ˌmaɪkrəʊˈɔːrgənɪzəm/ | n. | vi sinh vật | There are a large number of micro-organisms living on the earth. |
| 15 | **mineral** | /ˈmɪnərəl/ | n. | khoáng chất, khoáng sản | Your diet should have enough minerals. |
| 16 | **mysterious** | /mɪˈstɪrɪəs/ | adj. | bí hiểm, bí ẩn | She was mysterious about herself but said plenty about her new husband. |
| 17 | **orbit** | /ˈɔːrbɪt/ | v. | đi theo quỹ đạo | Mercury orbits the Sun. |
| 18 | **planet** | /ˈplænɪt/ | n. | hành tinh | I can't imagine life on other planets. |
| 19 | **precious** | /ˈpreʃəs/ | adj. | quý, quý giá, quý báu | Look after my daughter - she's very precious to me. |
| 20 | **prisoner** | /ˈprɪznər/ | n. | tù nhân | They are demanding the release of all prisoners. |
| 21 | **prove** | /pruːv/ | v. | chứng minh | The concept is difficult to prove. |
| 22 | **pull** | /pʊl/ | n. | lực kéo, lực hút | I gave the rope a sharp pull and it broke. |
| 23 | **sight** | /saɪt/ | v. | nhìn thấy, nhìn tận mắt | Suddenly, they sighted an enormous monster. |
| 24 | **soil** | /sɔɪl/ | n. | đất | It is very difficult to grow any plant on this type of soil. |
| 25 | **spacecraft** | /ˈspeɪskræft/ | n. | tàu vũ trụ | These children have never seen such a huge spacecraft. |
| 26 | **sparkling** | /ˈspɑːrklɪŋ/ | adj. | lấp lánh | I loved her sparkling blue eyes. |
| 27 | **spot** | /spɑːt/ | n. | điểm, chấm | Ladybirds have black spots on their red wing covers. |
| 28 | **subject (to)** | /ˈsʌbdʒekt (tuː)/ | adj. | chịu/bị ảnh hưởng | The price of certain goods is subject to the exchange rate. |
| 29 | **terrify** | /ˈterɪfaɪ/ | v. | làm cho sợ hãi, làm cho khiếp đảm | The thought terrifies me. |
| 30 | **trace** | /treɪs/ | n. | dấu vết | The aircraft disappeared without a trace. |
| 31 | **trick** | /trɪk/ | n. | trò khéo léo, mẹo, kĩ xảo | She had a trick of memorizing certain words and phrases. |
| 32 | **UFO = *u****nidentified*  ***f****lying****o****bject* | /juːefˈəʊ/ | n. | vật thể bay không xác định, đĩa bay | There have been many UFOs in this area recently. |
| 33 | **unidentified** | /ˌʌnaɪˈdentɪfaɪd/ | adj. | không nhận dạng được, không xác định, lạ | There is a picture of an unidentified motorcyclist on the wall. |

**B. Grammar:**

**I/ Modal verbs.**

1. **MUST**
2. **CAN/ COULD**

“Can” dùng hiện tại, “could” dùng quá khứ và có phần lịch sự hơn.

1. **MAY/ MIGHT**

* “May” và “might” dùng để xin phép, tuy nhiên “might” hầu như chỉ dùng trong câu gián tiếp và ít dùng trong văn nói.

Example: *He asked if she might come later.*

* “May” và “might” đều nói về khả năng nhưng mức độ xảy ra thấp khi dùng “might”, còn mức độ xảy ra cao hơn khi dùng “may”.

Example: *I may join you tomorrow.*

*I might join you tomorrow.*

* **Với quá khứ, chúng ta sử dụng may have/ might have**

Example: *I wonder why kate didn’t answer her phone? She may have been asleep.*

*I can find my jey anywhere.- You might have left it at work.*

1. **SHOULD/ OUGHT TO**
2. **HAD BETTER**
3. **HAVE TO:** Mức độ bắt buộc của “have to” không cao bằng “must”.
4. **WILL/ WOULD**
5. **SHALL**

**II/ Conditional type 1 + type 2 ( câu điều kiện loại 1 + loại 2 + loại 3)**

- Một câu điều kiện thường có hai mệnh đề là mệnh đề chính (Main clause) và mệnh đề phụ (If clause). Mệnh đề phụ (If clause) có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính (Main clause)

- Có 3 loại câu điều kiện:

**1*. Câu điều kiện 1*:** điều kiện có thể xảy ra.

\* Form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MỆNH ĐỀ IF | MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH |
| Simple present (Hiện tại đơn) | Simple future (tương lai đơn) |
| **If + S + V(**HT**) + O ,** | **S + Will/ Shall + V(inf) + O** |

\* Ex: John usually walks to school if he has enough time.

If she eats much, she will be overweight.

**2. *Câu điều kiện 2*:** điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại.

\* Form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MỆNH ĐỀ IF | MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH |
| Past simple (QKĐ) , | would/could/ should/ might + Vinf |
| **If + S + V–ed (V2) + O,** | **S + would/ could + V(inf) + O** |

\* Note: **Tobe** dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi (trong Mệnh đề If)

\* Ex: If I had much money, I would buy a new bicycle.

If you practised English every day, you could speak it fluently.

If I ***were*** you, I would not tell him about that.

**3. *Câu điều kiện 3:*** điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ. (Học ở lớp 10, 11, 12)

\* Form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MỆNH ĐỀ IF | MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH |
| Thì quá khứ hoàn thành | would, could, might + have +PP |
| **If + S + had + V-ed(V3) + O,** | **S + would/ could + have + V-ed(V3) + O** |

\* Eg: If he ***had driven*** more carefully, he ***could have had*** fewer accidents.

***4. Note:*** **Unless = if…not** ( nếu không, trừ khi )

Eg: Unless it rains, we will go to the movies. = (If it does not rain , we will go to the movies)

***5. Bảng tóm tắt câu điều kiện.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Loại** | **Mệnh đề phụ (IF clause)** | **Mệnh đề chính (Main clause)** |
| 1 | **V(**HTĐ**)**  **Be (is/am/are)**  Đt thường **V inf/ V(s/ es)** | Will  Can + V (inf)  Shall  May |
| 2 | Quá khứ đơn (bàng thái)  Be ⭢ **WERE**  Đt thường **V- ed /( V2)BQT** | Could  Would + V (inf)  Should  Might |
| 3 | QKHT (bàng thái)  **Had + V- ed(V3)BQT** | Could  Would + have + V- ed ( pp)  Should |

**C. Exercises:**

**I/ Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

**Question 1**: a. junky***a***rd b. c***a***r c. qu***a***lity d. w***a***rm

**Question 2**: a. camp***u***s b. s***u***rf c. for***u***m d. ***u***ntil

**Question 3**: a. sl***ow*** b. wind***ow*** c. tomorr***ow*** d. t***ow***n

**Question 4**: a. ling***ui***stics b. s***ui***t c. disting***ui***sh d. g***ui***tar

**Question 5**: a. de***s***pite b. depo***s***it c. wood***s*** d. adverti***s***e

**II/ Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.**

**Question 6:** a. install b. exist c. ethnic d. design

**Question 7:** a. campus b. describe c. damage d. volume

**Question 8:** a. eruption b. conclusive c. correspond d. occurrence

**Question 9:** a. volcanic b. pollution c. existence  d. pesticide

**Question 10:** a. institution b. mysterious c. federation  d. unidentified

**III/ Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard Englsn.**

**Question 11:** After having a baby, a woman may suffers from depression for several months.

a. having b. may suffers c. from d. for

**Question 12:** The west coasts of North and South America might have heavily rains.

a. The west coats  b. of c. might d. heavily rains

**Question 13:** I’m sure if I send this box today by overnight express, it would arrive in time.

a. sure b. send c. by d. would arrive

**Question 14:** If I am an astronaut, I would take my camera with me on the rocket ship next month.

a. am b. would take c. on d. rocket ship

**Question 15:** If I have wings, I wouldn’t have to take an airplane to fly home.

a. have b. wouldn't have to c. take d. fly home

**Question 16:** They found the new business environment alien and puzzle.

a. found b. business environment c. alien d. puzzle

**Question 17:** He claim that aircraft noise was the worst form of air pollution in London.

a. claim b. aircraft noise c. the worst d. of

**Question 18:** That description caprure perfectly the feeling of being invisible.

a. capture b. perfectly c. of d. being invisible

**Question 19:** The regulations should be written in plain English so that the publication understand.

a. regulations b. in c. plain English d. publication

**Question 20:** She was absolutely terrified with the thought of jumping off the bridge.

a. absolutely b. with c. of d. off

**IV/ Find the one choice that best completes the sentence.**

**Question 21:** Passover is celebrated in Israel and by all \_\_\_ people.

a. English b. Vietnamese c. Japanese d. Jewish

**Question 22:** It's very nice \_\_\_\_ you to give me this present!

a. of b. in c. by d. on

**Question 23:** He is the most \_\_\_\_ activist in the town.

a. effective b. effection c. effect d. effectively

**Question 24**: In Australia, a tropical storm is called a \_\_\_\_

a. typhoon b. cyclone c. hurricane d. tornado

**Question 25:** We can usually predict when a volcano will \_\_\_

a. abrupt b. abruptness c. erupt d. eruption

**Question 26:** He is the man \_\_\_\_ helped me yesterday.

a. which b. who c. whom d. whose

**Question 27:** The car \_\_\_\_ she has just bought is very modern.

a. which b. who c. whom d. whose

**Question 28**: \_\_\_\_ are funnel-shaped storms which pass overland below a thunderstorm.

a. earthquakes b. typhoons c. volcanoes d. tornadoes

**Question 29:** Can’t you claim \_\_\_\_\_\_ your insurance’?

a. on d. of c. for d. about

**Question 30:** He was crazy \_\_\_\_\_ me for letting the goal in.

a. at b. on c. in d. with

**Question 31:** The newborn young are helpless \_\_\_\_\_ and easy prey for birds.

a. creature b. creatures c. creator d. creators

**Question** **32:** The kidnapping charge was dropped because of lack of \_\_\_\_.

a. evident b. evidence c. evidently d. evidential

**Question** **33**: There was a fear that the club might go out of \_\_\_\_\_\_ for lack of support.

a. exists b. exist c. existence d. existing

**Question** **34**: The satellite will remain \_\_\_\_\_\_ orbit for several years.

a. at b. on c. of d. in

**Question** **35** Stop being so \_\_\_ and tell us what happened!

a. mysterious b. mystery c. mysteries d. myth

**V/ Choose the word (a, b, c or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**

Edwin Hubble was an American (**Question 36**)\_\_\_ whose research led to discoveries about galaxies and the nature of the (**Question 37)** \_\_\_. He settled a long debate by (**Question 38**)\_\_ that the Andromeda nebula was located outside our galaxy, establishing the islands universe theory, (**Question 39**) \_\_\_\_ states that galaxies exit outside of our own. His (**Question 40**)\_\_\_ of the distribution of galaxies resulted in Hubble’s Constant, a standard relationship between a galaxy’s distance from the earth and its speed of recession. By 1925, Hubble had devised a classification system for the structure of galaxies and provided (**Question 41**) \_\_ observational evidence for the expansion of the universe. His work pushed the one-hundred-inch Mount Wilson telescope beyond (**Question 42**) \_\_\_ capability and provided strong impetus for the construction of an instrument twice its size at Mount Palomar, which Hubble used during his last years of research. The telescope that bears his name was (**Question 43**)\_\_\_\_on a space (**Question 44**) \_\_\_\_ in 1990 and (**Question 45**)\_\_\_\_ the earth, collecting data about the size of the universe.

**Question 36:** a. astronaut b. astronomer c. astrologer d. cosmonaut

**Question 37:** a. universe b. universal c. university d. universities

**Question 38:** a. demonstrate b. demonstration c. demonstrating d. demonstrator

**Question 39:** a. which b. that c. who d. what

**Question 40:** a. studying b. study c. student d. students

**Question 41:** a. conclusive b. conclude c. conclusion d. conclusiveness

**Question 42:** a. his b. its c. their d. it’s

**Question 43:** a. launch b. launched c. launches d. launching

**Question 44:** a. shuttle b. shutter c. settle d. settler

**Question 45:** a. orbit b. circle c. orbits d. around

**VI/ Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**

A shuttle is a vehicle that travels back and forth frequently. A space shuttle is a vehicle that travels into space and back again. It can be used again and again. On April 12, 1981, the United States launched the first space shuttle, Columbia. At 7.00 a.m., the engines were fired. The booster rockets and the Space Shuttle lifted off into the air. Two minutes later, the booster rockets and the Space Shuttle separated. Parachutes took the rockets safely down into the Pacific Ocean, where ships were waiting to pick ***them*** up. Columbia continued to climb on an orbit of 170 miles above the earth. The Space Shuttle circled the earth 36 times. During this time, the astronauts tested the equipment on the Shuttle. They also opened and closed the large cargo doors. Two days later, they fired the Shuttles engines. This slowed down the Shuttle. John Young, a top pilot, took the controls of Columbia. He entered the earth’s atmosphere and headed toward California. Then he made a perfect landing at Edwards Air Force base. Since then, Columbia has traveled into space more than seven times. The second Shuttle, Challenger, is also operating. “NASA” is building two more space Shuttles. It is planning over 60 more Shuttle flights. Some will launch Satellites through the cargo doors. Some will try to manufacture drugs and chemicals in space. One will carry a large telescope into orbit which will send pictures back to earth. It is possible that some day in the future, Space Shuttles will carry passengers to the moon.

**Question 46.** A Space Shuttle can \_\_\_.

a. be used seven times and carry passengers to the moon

b. be used over sixty times and can launch Satellites from it

c. be used again and again and can recover a large telescope

d. be used many times and can do experiments in space

**Question 47:** The rockets were taken safely down into the Pacific Ocean by \_\_\_.

a. firing the engines b. ships which were waiting

c. large parachutes after separating d. taking the controls of Colombia

**Question 48:** The word “***them***” in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_.

a. parachutes b. rockets c. astronauts d. engines

**Question 49:** Which statement is not true?

a. In the past, before space shuttles, a spacecraft could only be used one or two times.

b. Space Shuttles will help scientists learn more about space.

c. The rockets separated from the space shuttle when it was in orbit.

d. Colombia will make many more space flights.

**Question 50:** John Young was \_\_\_\_

a. an excellent pilot and he made a perfect landing

b.a pilot at the top of the shuttle and he made a perfect landing

c. a gentle pilot and he took the control of Colombia

d. a top of the space shuttle and took the controls of Colombia

**VII/ Chia động từ trong ngoặc**.

1. If you ( go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_away, please write to me.

2. If you ( be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in, I should have given it to you.

3. If he (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_another cake, he will be sick.

4. I ( not do ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that if I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you.

5. If he (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my advice, everything can go well.

6. I would have come sooner if I ( know)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you were here.

7. He never does homework. If he( do)\_\_\_\_\_ his homework, he(not worry)\_\_\_\_about his exam.

8. It’s too bad we lost the game. If you (play)\_\_\_\_\_for us, we( win)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. What you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if she refuses your invitation?

10. If today (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Sunday, we (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

11. Unless they (pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their examinations, they would join the army.

12. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ill if you drink that water.

13. If Tom (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.

14. Had we known your address, we( write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you a letter.

15. If it’s raining heavily, we (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a donkey ride.

16. If he (try)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard, he’ll pass the examination.

17. I could understand the French teacher if she (speak)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more slowly.

18. If she (not be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ busy, she would have come to the party.

19. If I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the work in time, I ( go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the football game.

20. If you( see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mary today, please ( ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her to call me.

**VII/ Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.**

1. That man doesn’t work hard.He can’t earn more money.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

2.I don’t tell him the answer because he is from home.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

3. My friend and I don’t have enough money , so we will not buy a house of our own

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

4. The weather isn’t better now, so we can’t go for a walk

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

5. I don’t know his address, and I don’t give it to you.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

6. He does not work slowly enough, so he makes many mistakes.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

7. I am not sent to prison. She doesn’t visit me

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

8. I don’t win a big prize in a lottery, so I don’t give up my job.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

9. The doctor can’t see many patients because he is so late.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………

10. We don’t visit them in Hanoi because tickets are expensive.

🡪If…………………………………………………………………