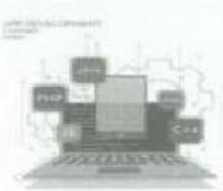
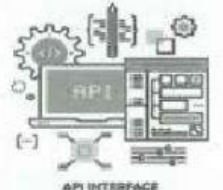


UNIT 7 **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**
(TRÍ TUỆ NHÂN TẠO)

A. VOCABULARY

New words	Meaning	Picture	Example
activate /ˈæktɪveɪt/ (v)	kích hoạt		This program is used to activate the new generation robots. <i>Chương trình này được sử dụng để kích hoạt các rô-bốt thế hệ mới.</i>
algorithm /ˈælgərɪðəm/ (n)	thuật toán		A.I. algorithms can help to detect faces and other features in photos sent to social networking sites. <i>Thuật toán A.I. có thể giúp nhận diện khuôn mặt và các đặc điểm khác trong các bức ảnh được gửi đến các trang mạng xã hội.</i>
artificial intelligence /ˌɑːtrɪfɪʃl mˈtelɪdʒəns/ (n.p)	trí tuệ nhân tạo		Do you believe that the future artificial intelligence will destroy humans? <i>Bạn có tin rằng trí tuệ nhân tạo sẽ hủy diệt con người trong tương lai?</i>
automated /ˈɔːtəməɪt/ (adj)	tự động		More and more industries use highly automated vehicles today. <i>Hiện nay, ngày càng có nhiều ngành công nghiệp sử dụng phương tiện tự động hóa cao.</i>
cyber-attack /ˈsaɪbər əˈtæk / (n)	tấn công mạng		Many people were arrested for launching a cyber-attack on the company's website. <i>Nhiều người đã bị bắt vì tổ chức một cuộc tấn công mạng trên trang web của công ty.</i>

faraway /ˈfɑːrəweɪ/ (adj)	xa xôi		She decided to send him to faraway places. <i>Cô quyết định gửi anh ấy đến những nơi xa xôi.</i>
hacker /ˈhækə(r)/ (n)	tin tặc		The computer operating systems could be taken control of by hackers. <i>Các hệ điều hành máy tính có thể bị kiểm soát bởi tin tặc.</i>
implant /ɪmˈplɑːnt/ (v)	cấy ghép		She had a new heart valve implanted. <i>Cô ta đã cấy ghép van tim mới.</i>
incredible /ɪnˈkredəbl/ (adj)	đáng kinh ngạc		They like the films which have a lot of incredible space travels. <i>Họ thích những bộ phim có nhiều chuyến du hành không gian đáng kinh ngạc.</i>
intervention /ˌɪntəˈvenʃn/ (n)	sự can thiệp		Many vehicles can drive with almost no human intervention. <i>Nhiều phương tiện có thể di chuyển mà hầu như không có sự can thiệp của con người.</i>

malfunction /ˌmælˈfʌŋkʃn/ (n)	sự trục trặc		People fear that machine malfunction could lead to dangerous consequences. <i>Con người lo sợ rằng trục trặc máy móc có thể dẫn đến những hậu quả nguy hiểm.</i>
navigation /ˌnævɪˈgeɪʃn/ (n)	Sự trục trặc		People fear that machine malfunction could lead to dangerous consequences. <i>Con người lo sợ rằng trục trặc máy móc có thể dẫn đến những hậu quả nguy hiểm.</i>
overpopulation /ˌəʊvəˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ (n)	sự quá tải dân số		Overpopulation is one of the biggest problems in many countries. <i>Tình trạng quá tải dân số là một trong những vấn đề lớn nhất ở một số quốc gia.</i>
resurrect /ˌrezəˈrekt/ (V)	làm sống lại, phục hồi		After two thousand years, the deceased Monica was resurrected by the future artificial intelligence. <i>Sau hai nghìn năm, Monica đã chết được hồi sinh nhờ trí tuệ nhân tạo trong tương lai.</i>
unbelievable /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəbl/ (adj)	khó tin		The story sounds unbelievable. <i>Câu chuyện nghe có vẻ thật khó tin.</i>

B. GRAMMAR

THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CAUSATIVES (THỂ SAI KHIỂN CHỦ ĐỘNG VÀ BỊ ĐỘNG)

Thể sai khiến được dùng khi chủ ngữ muốn sắp xếp người khác làm điều gì đó thay cho họ nghĩa là chủ ngữ yêu cầu, sai bảo, nhờ vả hay trả tiền cho người khác làm việc đó.

1. The active causatives (Thể sai khiến chủ động)

Chúng ta dùng thể sai khiến chủ động khi muốn đề cập đến người thực hiện hành động

Form: S + have + somebody + bare-infinitive .../ S + get + somebody + to -infinitive ...

E.g:

- I have my brother repair my bike. (Tôi nhờ anh trai sửa xe đạp cho mình.)

- I get the kids to carry the boxes. (Tôi nhờ bọn trẻ mang mấy cái hộp.)

2. The passive causatives (Thể sai khiến bị động)

Chúng ta dùng thể sai khiến bị động khi không muốn hoặc không cần đề cập đến người thực hiện hành động.

Form: S + have + something + past participle ... /S + get + something + past participle...

E.g: He had/ got his hair cut.

Ngoài ra, cấu trúc "have something done" còn được dùng để nói về điều gì đó xấu hay không tốt đẹp đã xảy ra cho người nào đó.

E.g: I had my bag stolen on the bus last week. ~ My bag was stolen on the bus last week.

3. Một số cấu trúc câu sai khiến khác

a. make/ force

Form: S + make + O (person) + bare -infinitive.../S + force + O (person) + to infinitive...

E.g: My mother makes me go to bed early. (Mẹ tôi bắt tôi đi ngủ sớm.)

b. let/ permit/ allow

Form: S + let + O (person) + bare-infinitive.../ S + permit/allow + O (person) + to infinitive...

E.g: She lets her children play soccer here. (Cô ấy để cho/cho phép các con đá bóng ở đây.)

c. help

Lưu ý: Nếu tân ngữ sau **help** là một đại từ chung chung thì ta có thể bỏ cả tân ngữ lẫn **to** mà chỉ dùng mỗi **V (bare)**

E.g: This policy will help (people to) get access to healthcare more easily.

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Use the verbs in brackets with the correct form of "have" to make a causative sentence.

1. Your foot is very swollen. You should _____. (x-ray)
2. The roof of the house is leaking. We need to _____. (mend)
3. I need this article. I am going to _____. (copy)
4. Daisy did not like the colour of her hair so she decided _____. (dye)
5. It is a small house. We are going to _____. (enlarge)

Bài 2: Change the sentences into the structure "have + something + past participle" or "get + something + past participle".

1. I washed my car. (have)

⇒ _____

2. I cut my hair, (get)

⇒ _____

3. I typed the documents, (have)

⇒ _____

4. I fixed my washing machine, (get)

⇒ _____

5. I cut my grass, (have)

⇒ _____

6. I painted my bedroom, (get)

⇒ _____

7. I repaired my fridge, (have)

⇒ _____

8. I tidied my garden, (get)

⇒ _____

9. I edited the article, (have)

⇒ _____

10. I cleaned the carpets, (get)

⇒ _____

Bài 3: Choose the best answer.

1. The teacher made me _____ the whole passage.

A. repeat B. repeated C. to repeat D. repeating

2. We're _____ our car repaired.

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

3. Let me just _____ this and then I'll come.

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

4. Lisa had her bag _____ last night

A. stealing B. to steal C. steal D. stolen

5. The police won't let him _____ the country.

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

6. I will _____ her do my homework.

A. get B. to get C. have D. to have

7. Students are made _____ with the rules of the school.

A. complying B. complied C. to comply D. comply

8. I'll never get all this work _____.

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

9. I must get my hair _____.

A. to cut B. cut C. cutting D. cutted

10. He got his sister _____ him with his homework

A. to help B. helped C. helping D. help

Bài 4: Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. I'm going to have Michael _____ (look) into my laptop to see what is wrong.
2. Her father will not let the girl _____ (marry) with that poor guy.
3. I made my cousin _____ (call) her and apologize.
4. I really must get a plumber _____ (fix) the central heating.
5. They ought to have someone _____ (replace) the broken windows.
6. The instructor made her students _____ (write) an essay about their hometown.
7. The boss had his secretary _____ (call) Ms. Mai.
8. He may have the car _____ (sell).
9. I had already got my hair _____ (cut).
10. I'll get Tim _____ (do) it when he comes home.
11. The students were made _____ (come) earlier.
12. I got my mother _____ (do) it.

■ BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 5: Replace the underlined phrase with the structure "have something done".

1. I didn't recognize Mary. The hairdresser's dyed her hair.
2. My room gets too hot when the sun shines so I'm getting someone to fit blinds on the windows.
3. Lisa broke her leg some weeks ago but she's much better now. In fact, the doctors will be taking the plaster off tomorrow.
4. Since Mark made a lot of money, he's not content with this small house, so an architect designed him a big new house.
5. I heard that Mrs. Brown didn't trust her husband so she hired a detective to follow him.

Bài 6: Complete the sentences using the correct form of "have something done" and the words in brackets.

1. We usually _____ (the bedrooms / redecorate) every two years.
2. Sarah isn't making her own wedding dress, she _____ (it / make) by a designer in Italy.
3. _____ (you / ever/ anything / steal) from your house?
4. He didn't fix his car himself, he _____ (it / fix) at the garage.
5. Your hair is too long. You need _____ (it / cut).
6. I'm going to do my food shopping online and I _____ (the food / deliver) to my house.
7. If you can't see properly, you should _____ (your eyes / test).
8. Are they going to paint the kitchen themselves, or _____ (it / paint)?

Bài 7: Choose the best answer.

1. Camera footage shows that illegal goods _____ into the warehouse last week.
A. are being smuggled B. smuggled C. are smuggled D. were smuggled
2. Millions of tons of coal _____ every day to produce energy.
A. are burning B. are burnt C. burnt D. will burn

3. According to studies, single women often lack satisfactory life Insurance coverage and 64 percent of American women _____ life insurance at all.
 A. aren't carried B. don't carry C. weren't carried D. didn't carry
4. The taste of the coffee _____ by how and where the coffee bean is grown.
 A. should have affected B. has to be affected
 C. can be affected D. could affect
5. Many teachers agree that one's language skills _____ by listening to others.
 A. could have improved B. can improve
 C. used to improved D. can be improved
6. The board _____ to consider a range of options by many, including Microsoft raising its offer in an attempt to break the stalemate between the companies.
 A. was expected B. is expecting C. will expect D. has expected
7. New methods of dating ancient footprints show that the first Americans _____ there at least 25,000 years earlier than thought.
 A. must be settled B. should be settled
 C. can settle D. may have settled
8. The CSU team today _____ an updated forecast that predicts eight hurricanes – four of them with winds exceeding 110 miles.
 A. has released B. may be released C. had released D. is released
9. There are many factors behind the sharp increase in the oil price, which _____ most of the time.
 A. had been overlooked B. have been overlooked
 C. are overlooking D. will overlook
10. The hundreds of millions of people who live on the border of poverty _____ with the threat of starvation now.
 A. are faced B. had faced C. had bee faced D. faced
11. When I _____ him two weeks ago, he told me that he had returned from the South of France.
 A. met B. have met C. will be met D. may be met
12. As education, culture and the level of income _____ better, needs also expand and reach new dimensions.
 A. got B. get C. getting D. to get
13. When he heard the accusations against him, the man _____ that he himself was the actual victim of the crime.
 A. alleged B. was alleged C. has alleged D. will be alleged
14. As I have put on weight recently, I have to get the tailor _____ my suit before my graduation ceremony.
 A. fix B. fixed C. to fixing D. to fix
15. The best thing that you can do to extend the life of your car is to have your car _____ on a routine basis.
 A. to service B. to be serviced C. service D. serviced

Bài 8: Use "have something done" to rewrite the sentences.

1. He gets people to make all his shoes in Italy.
⇒ He _____ in Italy.
2. Harry asked someone to translate the article for him.
⇒ Harry _____.
3. Did the dressmaker shorten the skirt for her?
⇒ Did she _____?
4. The doctor is testing my son's eyes at the moment
⇒ My son _____
5. He will ask someone at the garage to repaint his car.
⇒ He _____.
6. You can ask someone to collect your mail.
⇒ You _____.
7. We got some people to build our garage last year.
⇒ We _____.
8. Philip isn't here - someone is cutting his hair for him.
⇒ Philip isn't here – he _____.
9. I am going to ask them to write a copy of the contract.
⇒ I _____
10. How long has this butcher been delivering meat for you?
⇒ How long _____ you _____ meat delivered?