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Grammar:

Reading:

Mini Test:

TV & CINEMA

GRAMMAR & FCE READING

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

GRAMMAR

Conditional sentences (Type 0, 1)

- Câu điều kiện có hai mệnh đề:

+ Mệnh đề **chính (Main clause)** là mệnh đề chỉ **kết quả**.

+ Mệnh đề **If (If-clause)** là mệnh đề phụ chỉ **điều kiện**.

- **Type 0 (Câu điều kiện loại 0)**

+ Đề diễn tả **một sự thật hiển nhiên, một quy luật tự nhiên hoặc một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên**.

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Present simple	Present simple

Ex: *If you heat ice, it turns to water.*

- **Type 1 (Câu điều kiện loại 1)**

+ Đề nói về **tình huống có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai**, chúng ta dùng **thì hiện tại đơn (present simple)** trong **mệnh đề if** và **will + động từ nguyên mẫu (will + infinitive)** trong **mệnh đề chính**.

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Present simple	will + infinitive

Ex: *If it doesn't rain, we will have a picnic.*

+ Các động từ tình thái **can, may, might, should, ought to, have to, must...** có thể được dùng trong **mệnh đề chính (main clause)** để nói đến **khả năng, sự chắc chắn, sự cho phép, sự bắt buộc hoặc sự cần thiết**.

Ex: *If you need a ticket, I can get you one.*

***Cấu trúc mở rộng: Unless clause (Mệnh đề Unless)**

- Trong **câu điều kiện loại 1**, chúng ta có thể thay liên từ **if** bằng **unless**. **Unless** tương đương với **"if...not"** hoặc **"except if"**.

Ex: *Unless you study hard, you'll fail the exam. (= If you don't study hard, you'll fail the exam.)*

- Chúng ta thường dùng **unless** khi đưa ra **lời cảnh báo**.

Ex: *You will be late unless you hurry.*

- Mệnh đề có **unless** luôn ở **thể khẳng định**.

CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	hackney carriage (n)	xe taxi hoặc xe ngựa cho thuê	3	well-off (a)	khá giả
2	aristocrat (n)	người quý tộc	4	gentry (n)	người có địa vị cao

*** Note:** n = noun: danh từ;

a = adjective: tính từ.

HOMEWORK

I. Put verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

0. If you send (send) this letter now, she will receive (receive) it tomorrow.
1. Peggy goes (go) shopping if she has (have) time in the afternoon.
2. If children don't eat (not / eat) enough nutrition, they won't be (not / be) healthy.
3. Simon will go (go) to London next week if he gets (get) a cheap flight.
4. If you mix (mix) water and electricity, you get (get) a shock.
5. If people eat (eat) too many sweets, they become (be) overweight.

II. Circle the correct answer A, B, or C.

0. Helen got involved in the music club's activities when she was still a student.

- A. got involved in B. converted into C. worked her way up

1. Pam will speak with me again if I forget her birthday. So please remind me!

- A. speaks B. won't speak C. will speak

2. If you don't put your ice cream in the fridge, it will melt.

- A. melts B. melt C. won't melt

3. If we leave now, we won't catch the bus.

- A. will leave B. don't leave now C. leaves now

4. What will Sam do if he doesn't get the job?

- A. won't get B. get C. doesn't get

5. If there is an intruder, the alarm goes off.

- A. doesn't go off B. goes off C. go off

III. Choose an ending (a-f) for each beginning (0-5). Choose the correct verb.

0. If your friends <u>don't</u> / won't arrive by five,	a. she won't do well.	0 - f
1. If the students come / came to us,	b. we can't make you do it.	1 -
2. If the test is / will be difficult,	c. she goes by bus.	2 -
3. If there is / was a lot to carry,	d. we can usually help them.	3 -
4. If you don't / didn't want to study,	e. we ask the porter to help us.	4 -
5. If it is / was cold and wet,	f. we'll leave without them.	5 -

IV. Complete this text with the following clauses.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. whether you're getting an error message | f. if your <i>queue</i> (dữ liệu/tập tin đang chờ in) gets bogged down (bị chậm lại/bị kẹt) |
| b. if you have received no error messages | g. if you are still having a problem |
| c. even if your printer is an older model | h. if they just stop working |
| d. if any print jobs are on hold | i. if your printer won't print |
| e. if it's a wireless model | j. if necessary |

Printers are great when they do their job quietly and efficiently, but (0) _____ *h* _____, it can be a very frustrating experience. What should you do (1) _____? (2) _____ or your printer simply won't respond, you should take a deep breath and follow these basic steps. First, (3) _____, check to be sure that the printer is still connected via USB or, (4) _____, that you are connected to the right network. Check the print queue to find out (5) _____. (6) _____, it can cause the printer to grind to a halt. (7) _____, you should still be able to print from a mobile device.

(8) _____, go to the troubleshooting section in the User Manual, or, (9) _____, contact Technical Support.

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

*Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới 1 dòng để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khóa chính trong bài đọc.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and choose which answer (A, B, C or D) best completes each gap. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 A mention B refer C talk D specify

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

The Hackney Cab

The words commonly used by Londoners to (0) to the black London taxi, their most famous (1) of transport, do, in fact, have international origins. The official name for the London taxi is 'hackney carriage', a term which comes from the French word 'hacquenée', meaning a general-purpose carriage that could be hired.

The first hackney carriages (2) during the (3) of Queen Elizabeth I. These horse-drawn carriages belonged to wealthy aristocrats, who hired them out to less well-off (4) of the gentry. 'Cab', a shortened form of another French word, 'cabriolet', was the name given to the faster, two-wheeled carriages that were introduced from France during the nineteenth century. (5) the word 'taxi' has a European dimension. The 'taximeter' was an instrument invented by a German, Wilhelm Bruhn, in 1891. This machine (6) an end to debates about the cost of a cab ride as it measured the distance travelled and time taken of all (7), allowing the driver to (8) the customer an accurate fare.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | A system | B style | C mode | D manner |
| 2 | A appeared | B showed | C arose | D surfaced |
| 3 | A command | B control | C regime | D reign |
| 4 | A parts | B agents | C members | D individuals |
| 5 | A Even | B Still | C Like | D Since |
| 6 | A put | B made | C set | D left |
| 7 | A tours | B voyages | C travels | D journeys |
| 8 | A earn | B charge | C cost | D credit |

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I was doing my homework when the stone **was hitting / hit** the window.
2. Everyone **was waiting / were waiting** outside when the car arrived.
3. Ryan and I **were playing / played** tennis when Ryan **was breaking / broke** his foot.
4. We **weren't having / didn't have** dinner when you called round.

II. Put the verbs into the correct form, past progressive or past simple.

1. I _____ (see) Sue in town yesterday but she _____ (not / see) me. She _____ (look) the other way.
2. When Martin _____ (arrive) home, Ann _____ (talk) to someone on the phone.
3. I _____ (call) Roger at nine last night, but he _____ (not / be) at home. He _____ (study) at the library.
4. It _____ (be) cold when we _____ (leave) the house that day, and a light snow _____ (fall).

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