I/ Vocabulary:

Lesson 1

bright /braɪt/ (adj):
- brightness /ˈbraɪtnəs/ (n):

chip /tʃɪp/ (n):

gigabyte (GB) /ˈɡɪɡəbaɪt/ (n):

inch /ɪntʃ/ (n): inch (đơn vị đo độ dài, bằng 2.54 cm)

performance /pərˈfɔːrməns/ (n):
- **perform** /pərˈfɔːrm/ (v):
- **performer** /pərˈfɔːrmə/ (n):

powerful /ˈpaʊərfl/ (adj):
- power /ˈpaʊər/ (n):
- powerless /ˈpaʊərləs/ (adj):

screen /skriːn/ (n):

storage /ˈstɔːrɪdʒ/ (n)
- store /stɔːr/ (v):

tablet /ˈtæblət/ (n):

weight /weɪt/ (n):
- weigh /weɪ/ (v):

  e.g. What's the weight of your laptop?

- weightless /ˈweɪtləs/ (adj): không trọng lượng

Lesson 2

carefully /ˈkerfəli/ (adv):
- **careful** /ˈkerfl/ (adj):
- **carefulness** /ˈkerflnəs/ (adj):
- **careless** /ˈkerləs/ (adj):
- **carelessness** /ˈkerləsnəs/ (adj):
- **care** /ker/ (n):

- **care** /ker/ (v):
  c
  a
- **caring** /ˈkerɪŋ/ (adj):
  e
  ≠ uncaring /ʌnˈkerɪŋ/ (adj)

charge /tʃɑːrdʒ/ (n):

complete /kəmˈpliːt/ (v):
- completion /kəmˈpliːʃn/ (n):
- /kəmˈpliːt/ (adj):
  ≠ incomplete /ɪnkəmˈpliːt/ (adj)

lift /lɪft/ (v):

navigate /ˈnævɪɡeɪt/ (v):
  s
  b
  h
  s
  t

à**navigation** /ˌnæv.ɪˈɡeɪ.ʃən/ (n):

quietly /ˈkwaɪətli/ (adv):

recognize /ˈrekəɡnaɪz/ (v):

- **recognition** /ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃn/ (n):

rescue /ˈreskjuː/ (n): sự giải cứu, e.g. a rescue worker/team

- **rescue** /ˈreskjuː/ (v): giải cứu → **to rescue** sb/sth **from** sb/sth

- rescuer /ˈreskjuːər/ (n):

safely /ˈseɪfli/ (adv):

- **safe** /ˈseɪf/ (adj)

- **safety** /ˈseɪfti/ (n):

Lesson 3

speaker /ˈspiːkər/ (n):

feature /ˈfiːtʃər/ (n):

II/ Grammar:

u Wh-questions and Yes/No questions (Câu hỏi lấy thông tin và câu hỏi Có/Không):

a) Wh-questions

– *Từ để hỏi Wh-: What, Where, When, Why, Who, How, How much, How many ...*

– Công thức:

Thì hiện tại đơn	Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn
Từ để hỏi Wh- + trợ động từ (do/does) + chủ ngữ + động từ? *e.g.* ***When** does your English lesson start?* *Ghi chú: Who/What + động từ + tân ngữ? (để chỉ chủ ngữ của động từ)* *e.g.* ***Who** works here?*	*Từ để hỏi Wh- + trợ động từ (am/is/are) + chủ ngữ + động từ-ing?* *e.g.* ***What** are you doing now?* *Ghi chú: Who/What + trợ động từ + động từ-ing + tân ngữ? (để chỉ chủ ngữ của động từ)* *e.g.* ***Who** is cooking lunch?*

Từ để hỏi	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
What	Cái gì (hỏi về thông tin cụ thể)	*What* is his surname? – Harris *What* housework do you do? – I do the dishes.
Which	Cái nào (lựa chọn giữa 2 khả năng) *Which* + Danh từ = What	*Which* school are they going to, Aston or Brigges? – Aston.
Who	Ai (hỏi về người)	*Who* is he? – He's my best friend.
Whose	Của ai (hỏi về sự sở hữu) *Whose* + Danh từ	*Whose* ball is this? Mark's.
Where	Ở đâu (hỏi về vị trí, nơi chốn)	*Where* does he come from? – New York.
When	Khi nào (hỏi về thời gian)	*When* is his birthday? – 2nd August.

How long	Bao lâu (hỏi khoảng thời gian bao lâu)	*How long* is the battery life? – It lasts for 12 hours.
How many	Bao nhiêu (hỏi về số lượng)	*How many* cameras does it have? – It has four cameras.
How much	Bao nhiêu (hỏi về lượng, giá cả)	*How much* are these tablets? – They're 735 dollars.

b) Yes/No questions

Câu hỏi Có/Không (Yes/No questions) được dùng để xác nhận thông tin có hoặc không.

Loại động từ	Công thức	Ví dụ
To be	Be + chủ ngữ + tính từ/danh từ/động từ V-ing…?	Is the screen big? Yes, it is. It's 15 inches./No, it isn't. It's 13 inches.
Động từ thường	Trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + động từ thường + tân ngữ?	Does it have a long battery life? Yes, it does. It lasts for 2 days./No, it doesn't.

u Comparative adverbs (So sánh hơn với trạng từ):

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng hình thức so sánh hơn của trạng từ (comparative adverbs) để so sánh hai hành động.

Trạng từ	Hình thức so sánh hơn
• Có một âm tiết	• Thêm -*er*: fast ➜ faster
• Có một âm tiết và kết thúc bằng -*e*	• Thêm -*r:* late ➜ later
• Có hai hoặc hơn hai âm tiết	• Thêm *more*: slowly ➜ more slowly
• Trường hợp ngoại lệ	• well ➜ better; badly ➜ worse; far ➜ farther • much/many ➜ more; little ➜ less • early ➜ earlier

• Trạng từ ngắn (short adverbs): là những trạng từ có một âm tiết như *fast, hard, high, …*

• Trạng từ dài (long adverbs): là những trạng từ có hai âm tiết trở lên như *slowly, carefully, …*

A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. pollu<u>t</u>ion   B. transpor<u>t</u>   C. was<u>t</u>e   D. plas<u>t</u>ic
2. A. <u>ch</u>ild   B. ma<u>ch</u>ine   C. <u>ch</u>ocolate   D. <u>ch</u>air

B. Choose the word whose primary stress is placed on the second syllable.

3. A. carefully   B. happily   C. intelligently   D. normally
4. A. directly   B. usually   C. happily   D. finally

II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.

5. The firemen arrived just in time to _____ the child stuck in the fire.

   A. assist   B. help   C. rescue   D. provide

6. Robots can search for people after earthquakes _____ than humans can.

   A. faster   B. slowly   C. slower   D. quickly

7. Without modern science and _____, humans cannot travel to the moon.

   A. technological   B. technician   C. technology   D. technologically

8. Jane's mom: Robots can recognize people's voices and do what they say.

Jane: _____

   A. How amazing!   C. I know. It's a new one.

   B. What a great robot!   D. Don't worry! It's easy!

9. If we check our tests _____ carefully, we can get higher scores.

   A. much   B. more   C. a lot   D. well

10. My mom cleans the floor _____ than a vacuum cleaner.

   A. more fastly   B. more slowly   C. slowlier   D. more faster

11. Cleaning is a simple job, and robots don't get _____.

   A. crazy   B. mad   C. bad   D. tired

12. My father prefers this robot because its battery can _____.

   A. run fast   B. last longer   C. move slowly   D. keep it hotter

III/ ERROR CORRECTION

Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

13. <u>These</u> robots can still <u>function</u> <u>normal</u> in <u>extreme</u> weather.

   A. These   B. function   C. normal   D. extreme

LIVEWORKSHEETS

14. The <u>new</u> tablet <u>is</u> modern, <u>and</u> the screen is <u>a little too</u> small.

    A. new   B. is   C. and   D. a little too

15. The robot Eve <u>is</u> <u>moderner</u> than Wall-E <u>in</u> the <u>movie</u> "Wall-E".

    A. is   B. moderner   C. in   D. movie

16. If you want a device for <u>playing</u> games, I think you should <u>buy</u> a <u>computer</u> instead <u>for</u> a smartphone.

A. playing   B. buy   C. computer   D. for

IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

17. In the future, people can use smartphones as helpful devices to _____. *(NAVIGATION)*

18. Newton is considered one of the greatest _____ in the world. *(SCIENCE)*

19. Henry got a higher score for his literature test last week because he did it more _____ than the other students. *(CARE)*

20. We couldn't even recognize that robot was working because it was moving very _____. *(QUIET)*

V/ READING: Read part of a website article about computer technology. Write ONE suitable word in each space.

In 1965, a computer engineer called Gordon Moore said, 'The number of items in a computer chip will double every year.' In other words, chips will become more and more powerful while, at the same time, becoming smaller and smaller. Ten years later, he changed the doubling time (21)_____ every four years. For the next 45 years, his idea proved to be correct, so people now call it Moore's Law. Although some people say the speed of change (22)_____ lower now, as a result of Moore's Law, the power of modern computers is unbelievable. One example will show this.

Apollo 11 was the American spacecraft (23)_____ took astronauts to the Moon and back in 1969. It is clear that the computer on this spacecraft (24)_____ able to do a lot of very difficult things. However, it had a lot less power than your present smartphone! Your phone has at least one million times more RAM than the spacecraft had. It also works at a speed which is 100,000 times (25)_____   than   Apollo   11's   computer.

So if you can find someone to program your phone for a trip to the Moon and back, all you will need to make the trip then is a spacecraft!

VI/ WRITING

A. Use the given words or phrases to make a complete sentence.

26. We / can use / robots / instead / people / serve / restaurants / save time.

➔ _____.

27. My laptop / not / good for / play games / so / I / want / change it.

➔ _____.

28. We / not think / robots / can do / any / the jobs / good / than humans /.

➔ _____.

B. Rewrite the following sentence without changing its meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.

29. All the students in my class cleaned the floor more slowly than a robot. (QUICKLY)

➔ _____.

30. My phone can capture high-quality photos because it has 5 cameras. (SO)

➔ _____.