

Ex: I need to go to school today. (Tôi cần đến trường hôm nay.)

Your hair needs cutting. (Tóc bạn cần được cắt.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

High tones - Cao giọng

- Chúng ta sử dụng giọng cao cho các tính từ như: *excellent, gorgeous, brilliant, superb, absolutely, amazing...* để chỉ những cảm giác mạnh. Nếu chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ diễn tả cảm giác yếu hơn như: *nice, quite pleasant, quite pretty...* thì giọng của chúng ta thường sẽ không cao. Ví dụ:

A: How was your trip? B: <u>Excellent</u> !	A: Kỳ nghỉ thế nào? B: Tuyệt vời!
A: Good food? B: Quite <u>pleasant</u> .	A: Đồ ăn ngon chứ? B: Khá vừa ý.

- Khi chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ mạnh như: *excellent, gorgeous, brilliant, superb, absolutely, amazing...* với giọng bằng, chúng sẽ mang nghĩa ngược lại.

Ex: A: The flight is delayed again. (Chuyến bay lại bị hoãn.)

B: Brilliant. (Thật tệ quá!)

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

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|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>rough</u> | C. <u>laugh</u> | D. <u>though</u> |
| 2. A. <u>stage</u> | B. <u>village</u> | C. <u>manage</u> | D. <u>package</u> |
| 3. A. <u>license</u> | B. <u>combine</u> | C. <u>seaside</u> | D. <u>police</u> |
| 4. A. <u>some</u> | B. <u>done</u> | C. <u>once</u> | D. <u>home</u> |
| 5. A. <u>not</u> | B. <u>nobody</u> | C. <u>wrote</u> | D. <u>spoken</u> |
| 6. A. <u>chapter</u> | B. <u>chemist</u> | C. <u>cheese</u> | D. <u>rich</u> |
| 7. A. <u>nominated</u> | B. <u>polluted</u> | C. <u>provided</u> | D. <u>destroyed</u> |
| 8. A. <u>social</u> | B. <u>ocean</u> | C. <u>receive</u> | D. <u>special</u> |



9. A. first B. victim C. facility D. notice
 10. A. question B. accommodation C. information D. nation

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has main stress placed differently from the others.

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|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. capable | B. different | C. difficult | D. delightful |
| 2. A. comfortable | B. commercial | C. generous | D. demonstrate |
| 3. A. heritage | B. waterfall | C. departure | D. separate |
| 4. A. remember | B. government | C. natural | D. chemicals |
| 5. A. experiment | B. assistant | C. sociable | D. equipment |
| 6. A. tonight | B. dinner | C. sorry | D. problem |
| 7. A. saucepan | B. steamer | C. beside | D. object |
| 8. A. lighting | B. refrigerator | C. fixture | D. safety |
| 9. A. destroy | B. remember | C. forget | D. injure |
| 10. A. chemical | B. medicine | C. calendar | D. precaution |

Exercise 3. What's this job?

-: a person with a medical degree (= university qualification) whose job is to treat people who are ill or hurt.
-: someone whose job is to teach in a school or college
-: a person whose job is to design or build machines, engines or electrical equipment, or things such as roads, railways or bridges, using scientific principles
-: a person whose job is to design new buildings and make certain that they are built correctly
-: a man whose job is cutting men's hair
-: someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court
-: a woman whose job is to take care of a particular family's children
- a person whose job is changing words, especially written words, into a different language

Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with a career from the box.

tour operators	teachers	accountants	archeologists	nutritionists
architects	police officers	journalists	multimedia programmers	librarians

- provide financial advice to clients that range from multinational organisations and governmental bodies to small independent businesses.
- manage learning resources while keeping the library users' needs in mind.
- design buildings that are functional, safe, and beautiful.
- are responsible for combining text with sounds, pictures, video clips, virtual reality and other forms.
- are responsible for organising and preparing holiday tours.
- support laws through the detection, prevention and investigation of crime.
- help to advance an understanding of how diet affects the health and well-being of people and animals.
- educate children in a school.
- study past human activity by excavating, dating and interpreting objects and sites of historical interest.
- write news stories, and articles for use on television and radio or within magazines, journals and newspapers.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- Before you begin to explore career fields, you should determine your values, your interests and your
A. possibilities B. abilities C. capabilities D. probabilities
- I'm really looking through the 'Situations Vacant' column because there are 50 applicants for every job.
A. fond of B. bored C. fed up D. tired of



3. She is ambitious and wants to more responsibilities.
A. take in B. take on C. get to D. get up
4. He's very He does his work very badly.
A. incompetent B. rash C. hasty D. unconscious
5. She is very She can be relied on to do her job properly.
A. efficient B. cautious C. serious D. conservative
6. is a person who stops fires burning.
A. Policeman B. Librarian C. Firefighter D. Postman
7. "Never be late for an interview, you can't get a job".
A. or so B. unless C. if not D. otherwise
8. I am currently for an opportunity to use the skills I learnt in my college.
A. watching B. finding C. looking D. taking
9. Doctors are responsible for the diagnosis, care and of illness and disease. They also have a role in protecting and improving people's well-being.
A. treatment B. cure C. remedy D. therapy
10. If you want to inspire young people through, a job as a primary school teacher could be perfect for you.
A. learn B. learning C. being learned D. to learn

Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. They are used to (prepare) new lessons.
2. By (work) day and night, he succeeded in (finish) the job in time.
3. His doctor advised him (give) up (smoke)
4. Please stop (talk)..... . We will stop (eat) lunch in ten minutes.
5. Stop (argue) and start (work)
6. I like (think) carefully about things before (make) decision.

7. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
8. Did you succeed in (solve) the problem?
9. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
10. Don't try (persuade) me. Nothing can make me (change) my mind.

Exercise 7. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: V-ing or V-inf.

1. Nam suggested (talk) the children to school yesterday.
2. They decided (play) tennis with us last night.
3. Mary helped me (repair) this fan and (clean) the house.
4. We offer (make) a plan.
5. We required them (be) on time.
6. Kim wouldn't recommend him (go) here alone.
7. Before (go) to bed, my mother turned off the lights.
8. Minh is interested in (listen) to music before (go) to bed.
9. This robber admitted (steal) the red mobile phone last week.
10. Shyn spends a lot of money (repair) her car.
11. It took me 2 hours (buy) the clothes and shoes.
12. Do you have any money (pay) for the hat?
13. Would you like (visit) my grandparents in Paris?
14. Don't waste my time (complain) about your salary.
15. That questions need (reply).
16. Viet is used to (cry) when he faces his difficulties.
17. It's time they stopped (work) here.
18. Will she remember (collect) his suit from the dry – cleaners or shall I do it?
19. Jim forgot (send) this message last night.
20. Hung stopped (eat) ice cream yesterday.

