UNIT 6: VIETNAM THEN AND NOW

A. REVIEW

I. VOCABULARY

Words	Transcription	Meaning	*Examples*
annoyed (a)	/ə'nɔid/	bực mình, khó chịu	*He's really **annoyed** with me for leaving without him.*
astonished (a)	/ə'stɒniʃt/	kinh ngạc	*The doctors were **astonished** at the speed of her recovery.*
boom (n)	/bu:m/	bùng nổ	*This year has seen a **boom** in my in book sales.*
compartment(n)	/kəm'pɑ:tmənt/	toa xe	*Many comfortable facilities are provided in first-class **compartments**.*
cooperative (a)	/kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv/	hợp tác	*I asked them to turn down their music, but they're not being very **cooperative**.*
elevated walkway (n)	/'eliveitid 'wɔ:kwei/	lối đi dành cho người đi bộ	***Elevated walkways** are much safer for pedestrians than pavements.*
exporter (n)	/ik'spɔ:tə[r]/	nước xuất khẩu, người xuất khẩu	*Japan is a major **exporter** of cars.*
extended family (n)	/ik,stend 'fæməli/	gia đình nhiều thế hệ cùng chung sống	*I live in an **extended family**, which includes my grandparents, my parents and many of my relatives.*
flyover(n)	/'flai'əʊvə[r]/	cầu vượt	*In Hanoi, many **flyovers** have been built to solve the problem of traffic congestions at intersections.*
manual (a)	/'mænjʊəl/	làm (gì đó) bằng tay	*He still works on an old **manual** typewriter.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

mushroom (v)	/'mʌʃrʊm/	mọc lên như nấm	*The number of skyscrapers in big cities has **mushroomed** in the past few years.*
noticeable (a)	/'nəʊtisəbl/	gây chú ý, đáng chú ý	*Plant growth is most **noticeable** in spring and early summer.*
nuclear family (n)	/'nju:kliə'fæməli/	nia đình hạt nhân	*I prefer living in a **nuclear family** to an extended family because I like privacy.*
photo exhibition (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ eksi'biʃn/	triển lãm ảnh	*There will be a **photo exhibition** where many photos of nature will be on display.*
pedestrian (n)	/pə'destriən/	người đi bộ	*Some ancient Hanoi streets are for **pedestrians** only.*
roof (n)	/ru:f/	mái nhà	*Most of the houses in my village have tiled **roofs.***
rubber (n)	/'rʌbə[r]/	cao su	*Most tyres are made of **rubber**.*
sandals (n)	/'sændlz/	dép, xăng đan	*For informal gathering, you can wear a pair of **sandals** instead of high-heeled shoes.*
thatched house (n)	/θætʃthaʊs/	nhà tranh mái lá	***Thatched houses** used to be very common in the village 50 years ago.*
tiled (a)	/taild/	bằng ngói, lợp ngói	*Most of the houses in my village have **tiled** roofs.*
tram (n)	/træm/	tàu điện, xe điện	***Trams** are environment- friendly vehicles because they run on electricity.*
tunnel (n)	/'tʌnl/	đường hầm, cốngngầm	*The road goes over the mountains, not through a **tunnel**.*
underpass (n)	/'ʌndəpɑ:s/	đường hầm cho người đi bộ qua đường	*By using **underpasses**, people can cross busy roads safely.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. WORD FORMATION

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
annoyed (a)	annoy (v)	/əˈnɔɪ/	gây khó chịu
	annoying (a)	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	khó chịu
	annoyance (n)	/əˈnɔɪəns/	sự khó chịu
astonished (a)	astonish (v)	/əˈstɒnɪʃ/	làm ngạc nhiên
	astonishing (a)	/əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ	ngạc nhiên
	astonishment (n)	/əˈstɒnɪʃmənt/	sự ngạc nhiên
cooperative (a)	cooperate (v)	/kəʊˈɒpəreɪt/	hợp tác
	cooperation (n)	/kəʊˌɒpərˈeɪʃən/	sự hợp tác
noticeable (a)	notice (n/v)	/ˈnəʊtɪs/	chú ý
	notify (v)	/ˈnəʊtɪfaɪ/	thông báo
pedestrian (n, a)	pedestrianize (v)	/pəˈdestriənaɪz/	biến đường xe chạy thành đường bộ

III. GRAMMAR

1. **Past perfect (review)**

- Forms: had + past participle

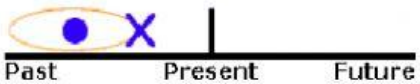
+ You had studied English before you moved to New York.

? Had you studied English before you moved to New York?

- You had not studied English before you moved to New York.

- Use:

- **A completed action before something in the past**



e.g. She had travelled to many countries before she went to Vietnam.

- **Duration before something in the past (Non-Continuous Verbs)**

e.g. We had had that car for ten years before it broke down.

- Time expressions:

✓ by: I'd finished my homework **by eight o'clock**.

✓ by the time: **By the time I got to class**, the lesson had started.

✓ before: The teacher had checked the answers **before the lesson**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- ✓ after: I left **after I'd finished the test**.
- ✓ just: Simon had just finished the test **when the bell rang**.
- ✓ when: I left **when I'd finished the test**.

2. **Adjectives followed by an infinitive or a noun clause.**

- ***It + be + adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive***

e.g. It is necessary (for you) to know another language.

It is kind of you to help me.

Common adjectives: easy, difficult, hard, impossible, important, interesting, necessary, …

- ***S + be + adjective + to-infinitive***

e.g. Tom was surprised to see you.

He's afraid to stay home alone at night

Common adjectives: glad, sorry, sad, delighted, pleased, happy, anxious, surprised, shocked, ...

- ***Adjective + noun clause***

e.g. I am delighted that you passed your exam.

It was quite surprising that he passed the examination.

Common adjectives: happy, delighted, glad, pleased, relieved, sorry, afraid, anxious, worried, confident, certain, surprising...

LIVEWORKSHEETS