

UNIT 6: VIETNAM THEN AND NOW

A. REVIEW

I. VOCABULARY

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

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

II. WORD FORMATION

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
annoyed (a)	annoy (v)	/ə'nɔɪ/	gây khó chịu
	annoying (a)	/ə'nɔɪŋ/	khó chịu
	annoyance (n)	/ə'nɔɪəns/	sự khó chịu
astonished (a)	astonish (v)	/ə'stɒnɪʃ/	làm ngạc nhiên
	astonishing (a)	/ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/	ngạc nhiên
	astonishment (n)	/ə'stɒnɪʃmənt/	sự ngạc nhiên
cooperative (a)	cooperate (v)	/kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/	hợp tác
	cooperation (n)	/kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪʃən/	sự hợp tác
noticeable (a)	notice (n/v)	/'nəʊtɪs/	chú ý
	notify (v)	/'nəʊtɪfai/	thông báo
pedestrian (n, a)	pedestrianize (v)	/pə'destriənaɪz/	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.

- ✓ 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...