

## UNIT 6: VIETNAM THEN AND NOW

### A. REVIEW

#### I. VOCABULARY

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

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

## II. WORD FORMATION

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
annoyed (a)	annoy (v)	/ə'noɪ/	gây khó chịu
	annoying (a)	/ə'noɪɪŋ/	khó chịu
	annoyance (n)	/ə'noɪəns/	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'pəreɪt/	hợp tác
	cooperation (n)	/kəʊ'pər'eɪʃən/	sự hợp tác
noticeable (a)	notice (n/v)	/'nəʊtɪs/	chú ý
	notify (v)	/'nəʊtɪfaɪ/	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...